The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

Latest Situation of Affairs at the Front.

Location and Condition of the French Army.

Eight Hundred Thousand Men Under Arms.

Proposed Line of March Across the Frontier.

The French Empress Appointed Regent During Napoleon's Absence.

French Naval Armament at Cherbourg.

Further Developments Concerning Napoleon's Absorption Scheme.

AT THE FRONT.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Metz, sends advices on the 24th inst., that there was then no news from the front. There was no possibility of crossing the lines. He had an interview with the secretary of General Bazaine. To the repeated requests of the nephew of the latter for a pass, the reply consisted in showing a letter from Le Bœuf, saying that, in accordance with the Emperor's special desire, all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. The correspondent urged an exception in favor of American journalists. He replied that permission would be given to Americans if to anybody. The uncle regretted to refuse. He feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. The correspondent thinks that this has reference to the General having been ordered out of Mexico rather sharply by his American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to Le Bœuf, who also refused even to look at the passports and letters from the American Legation.

On Monday, the 25th, a correspondent telegraphed from Metz: Gen. Bazaine leaves this forenoon with thirty-five thousand men. La [illegible] goes also. The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle it was anticipated, would shortly afterward take place. The Army of Africa was rapidly arriving. The Zouaves that left Constantine on the 18th had also come.

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in Paris, under date of 25th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army says that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot any man attempting to contravene orders against the press.

The Emperor will not leave Paris until all the preparations are concluded. When he goes he will go quickly.

From Strasbourg, on the 23d, there are advices of a steady concentration of troops toward Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasbourg, apparently. The main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces, but the Prussians seem to be falling back behind the Rhine.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The following is the continuation of the *Tribune* cable despatches sent last night: When I arrived at Metz for the first time, transport horses were to be found in numbers. They were heavy, strong-looking horses, many of them gray. They were picketed in a large square, their halters tied to the wheels of country wagons. The horses had clearly just come from the plow, and beside them lay their ordinary harness. An auxiliary corps of peasants had been engaged to conduct the wagons. They had no uniform, but wore red cords on their hats, denoting the *corps d'armee* to which they belonged. The court-yards of the hotels were crowded with baggage belonging to staff masters. Bazaine, alone, had at least four two-horse wagons. Orderlies and guards crowded the gates. The private sitting-rooms were turned into offices and the saloons were surrounded by uniformed men. This evening I took a walk with an acquaintance. He asked me: "Do you observe anything peculiar about the French officers?" I replied, "No, I do not." He answered, "They are dressed in marching order. They embrace instead of bowing when they part. They say *au revoir*, and not *an adieu*. There will be a march to-morrow." True enough, when we got to the hotels the staff wagons were being loaded, and we were informed that Marshal Bazaine and at least one division of his corps would set out at daybreak. Bazaine commands not only a *corps d'armee*, but the left wing of the French Army. My own belief is that a grand movement across the frontier will commence Wednesday or Thursday. The centre and nearly the whole of the right, except the Army of Africa, which is rapidly coming up, and of which corps the wagons are all at hand, are now in line between Bitche and Sarreguemines. The left wing, which is immensely strong, at Metz and Thionville, will make for Saar-Louis and Birckenfeld, the right and centre heading for Kaiser's lautern. Thus the movement will be along the western slope of the Vosges, although the corps will probably be ordered to move on a parallel direction along the east of that range, to watch the defiles and to give warning of a flank attack by the Prussians. It is not unlikely that the French army will then descend to the valley of the Nahe, and that the King of Prussia, if he is willing to fight at all on the left bank, will accept battle somewhere about Kreutznach, a position strong in itself, and affording secure retreat upon Mayence, the bulwark of Germany, the standing menace of France. With regard to the chances of success of the two combatants in the first battle, I believe the odds to be immensely in favor of France. For the last twelve days she has been massing the whole of her army on the frontier, and within one or two marches of Bitche and Sarreguemines. I have read of a certain number of battalions being sent forward, and of others remaining behind, but as far as I can judge, the French are evacuating every garrison *en masse*. I put eight hundred thousand down as the lowest number the Emperor means to have under his hand and in complete communication at the entrance of the campaign. I believe the concentration now to be within forty-eight hours of completion. The number of guns will be large, but they will not be adequately housed. The cavalry, also, will not bear a high proportion, probably under one-tenth of the infantry. The whole of these troops are in a magnificent state of discipline, and the officers are much more numerous than those of the Prussians. The French artillery was superior to the Austrian at Solferino, and the Austrian was superior to the Prussian at Konigratz. There is no doubt of the chassepot being a better weapon than the Prussian arm. I can hardly believe in Prussians having been able to effect such a concentration of strength as the French have certainly done, and believe that on the opening of the campaign, either with or without a battle, the Prussians must retire behind the Rhine. The weather is most inviting for military operations. Even a lady could not consider it a hardship to be forced to sleep under a tent. The country seems made for war from the absence of fences to embarrass movements. Water, fuel, outstanding or stocked corn for forage is to be met with everywhere. There are many villages in which troops might, if necessary, sleep at night. At present the authorities avoid billeting men upon the inhabitants.

TREVES, July 27.—The French yesterday violated the neutrality of Luxemburg. A party, numbering 160 men, crossed to [illegible], singing the Marseillaise.

PARIS, July 27.—*La Liberte* has the following information from the scene of war: The Prussians have evacuated Weissenberg, and at Treves they have only two squadrons of cavalry. They are concentrating at Mayence, where King William arrived last night. There is a rumor of an engagement yesterday, in which thirty Germans were killed and eighty were made prisoners, without loss to the French. No details of the same or confirmation of the report are yet received.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Officiel* has an article this morning on the pretended treaty recently published in the London *Times*, having for its object the acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium by France, on condition of France's not opposing the union of the States of the South with the North German Confederation. After the treaty of Prague, in 1866, several conferences were held at Berlin, between Count von Bismark and the French Ambassador, on the subject of the project of an alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the *Times* were then advanced; but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project described, and, as far as the propositions which were discussed at the interviews were mentioned, the Emperor rejects them. It can escape no one that this publication on the part of the London *Times* is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices from a special correspondent at Cherbourg state that the squadron is completely formed. It is under command of a Vice Admiral and two Rear Admirals, the chief in command being Vice Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez, whose flagship is the iron-clad Surveillante, commanded by [illegible]. The first division is under the orders of Rear Admiral [illegible], whose flagship is the iron-clad frigate La Savoie, commanded by Perigot. This division comprises the iron-clad frigate [illegible], commanded by [illegible]; the iron-clad frigate Ocean, commanded by Des Chesney; the iron-clad guard ship Rochambeau, commanded by [illegible]; and the iron-clad ram Taureau, commanded by Duperre. The iron-clad division is commanded by Rear Admiral Dieudonne. It comprises the iron-clad frigates [illegible], commanded by [illegible], and Flandre, commanded by Duval; the iron-clad corvettes Thetis, Commander [illegible], and the Jeanne d'Arc, Commander Ribourt. The Rochambeau, above mentioned, is the Dunderberg, bought in the United States. The Rochambeau's armament is 15 guns of nine and one-half and ten and three-fourth inches bore, throwing solid shot averaging 475 pounds a distance of 1,500 feet. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The first division was to sail Saturday evening, the second probably on Tuesday.

The first division, doubtless, was the same which passed Dover on the 25th. Transports would follow the last embarking cargo of marines now forming at Cherbourg. General De [illegible] arrived this morning to inspect this corps. General Reboul goes in command of it. The corps numbers 5,000, and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast to join General Bourbaki's 30,000 men.

The expedition is to blockade the Prussian coast. Troops are expected to operate from Denmark.

The defences of Cherbourg [illegible] attacked the place [illegible] the arsenal, and the town, and [illegible] without receiving a shot.

Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving.

The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Vice Admiral Le Roncière Le Noury. With the transports there will go a [illegible] flotilla with the batteries or gunboats to operate on the coasts and rivers.

The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zouaves and Spahis, and two of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital.

The departments of Moselle, Haut-Rhin, and Bas-Rhin have been declared in a state of siege.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes another decree calling out for active duty 90,000 men of the contingent of 1869.

All French organs represent that the secret treaty was not seriously proposed by France, but rather as an attempt to fool Bismark.

The *Journal Officiel* says: "We have intelligence that a rumor is circulating on the other side of the Rhine that the Emperor has given orders that prisoners of war will be treated with the utmost rigor and placed outside the protection of the law of nations. This report is absurd. On the contrary, the Emperor desires to treat prisoners with the greatest humanity."

A circular from M. Ollivier, citing a discussion of the question in the Corps Legislatif, says "journals are only forbidden to mention movements of troops or preparations for active operation. They have the right to speak of events of the war in the light of accomplished facts." The *Journal* adds, as a matter of duty, a reminder to all persons that, by the terms of Article 77 of the penal code, any person giving intelligence to the enemy of movements of the army, or giving aid in money to hostile forces, will be punished with death. The *Journal* reminds non-political newspapers that they are not entitled to print anything relative to the war.

Another circular from the Prime Minister calls upon Bishops to offer public prayers to place France, her chief and the noble infant who goes to battle at such tender age, under the protection of Him who holds in his hands the fate of battles and the destinies of peoples. At a time when our heroic army is on the march, let us ask God to bless our armies and to grant that glorious and durable peace may quickly follow the griefs and sacrifices of war."

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree conferring the title of Regent on the Empress with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence. The administration will be guided in its policy by the instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor, and to be inscribed in the Book of State, and made known in general orders of the service. The Ministry will have cognizance of the Emperor's wishes and instructions, beyond which the Empress will not be authorized to proceed in any case in her capacity of Regent. The Empress will preside at the Ministerial councils, but will not have power to promulgate any other laws than those now pending before the Legislative Chambers.

Another decree names a commission, under the Presidency of the Empress, to distribute to the army the gifts in furtherance of the war tendered by patriotic persons.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondent gives his opinion as to the attitude of the French people: I have gone through a large section of France, the war section. It is true that having only travelled by rail, the view I have had is but as hasty casting up of this portion of the country; still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubtful of the state of public opinion:

First. By officers, the war is received as at once their due and the greatest boon the Emperor could bestow upon them.

Second. The soldiers with the colors accept it with enthusiasm, many in cases with pleasure.

Third. The reserves who have been out on unlimited leave take it as terrible duty, which it is their hard luck to have to discharge. Rapidly their opinions merge in those of their comrades.

Fourth. The upper classes, commercial, educated, &c., all talk of La France; how the Prussians must be beaten; now La France should be and is united; how it is not patriotic to abuse the government. This being settled, they immediately pull the government to pieces. They say Mexico was the cause of Sadowa. We should have fought in 1866. In both, Bismark outwitted our government. The pretext for war is a bad one. We should not have fought until 1871. Still the war was inevitable, and La France must be and is united.

Fifth. Of the peasantry and lower classes of Alsace their attitude is plain and unequivocal. They elect the war. Their homes may be burned, their crops and cattle taken by requisition. Although it must be said they firmly believe that this will happen to their German neighbors over the border, still they acclaim the war—they *fete* the soldier. Most of them talk German as well as French; to be sure that is not saying much. Many of them do not talk French at all. Still, as M. Thiers says, the wise policy of Napoleon has made of them the best Frenchmen in France, and the larger the number of the men who speak their own tongue that fall in the first battle, the better they will be pleased.

The *Gaulois* repeats the rumor that an American legion of 500 men is organizing here under command of a French officer. The report is still regarded as doubtful.

The journals report that a Prussian Major was arrested in Metz and released on 10,000 francs bail.

A French military correspondent writes that the citadel of Antwerp is uninhabitable and indefensible.

The Emperor, on his departure for the frontier, will issue a proclamation exhorting Frenchmen to maintain union, order, and tranquility during the war.

LONDON, July 27.—The Spanish Government has demanded of the Duke de Grammont an explanation of his assertion, in an address to the Corps Legislatif, that the Cortes was to be surprised into voting for Prince Hohenzollern.

An absurd rumor is afloat that the Emperor has quietly left Paris to join the fleet, deeming it the surest and shortest way of reaching Berlin, where he expects to be on the 15th of August, his *fete* day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 27.—The proceedings in the House of Lords last evening were unimportant. The Commons went into Committee on the Supply Bill, and discussed the measure nearly all night. No final action was taken.

Another terrible explosion occurred in the colliery at Llansamlet, in Wales, yesterday. Nineteen persons were killed, and many injured.

Three failures were announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday.

To-day and to-morrow are settling days in share accounts at the Stock Exchange. They are the most anxious settling days ever known. According to the *Times* many additional failures will be announced.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondent says: Respecting the proposed treaty, there was a great feeling of relief that Lavalette has even professed to be able to explain away so ugly an incident. Explanations are eagerly awaited from Berlin in addition to what the English Ambassador has telegraphed. The *Daily News* to-morrow will express the willingness of the government to accept friendly assurances from France. That journal says: "We are quite ready to admit that, whatever has been discussed, nothing unfriendly has been done. Perhaps the misunderstanding just raised will tend to consolidate our friendship both with France and Prussia, and it will have shown that we are not disposed to be regarded as of no account in the affairs of Europe, and that any attempt to redistribute European territories and to reconstruct the map of Europe made without us would be reckoning without a host. We desire to maintain neutrality, but shall not forget our obligations, treaties, the duties of our position, nor the claims of our national honor and pride. We are the friends of both parties, but more friends of national right and justice, and whoever infringes on that must count on having England for an enemy." This article well expresses the general feeling yesterday and this morning. All England waited in suspense a declaration which almost threatened instant war. With such a prospect, anxious eyes turned toward America, and the anxious question was perpetually asked, What would America say and do if we have to side against France? There has been great satisfaction in learning that, in general, the Americans sympathize with Prussia.

The correspondence to-day published concerning the English efforts for mediation adds little to what is already known. It applauds Great Britain's share in the negotiations, but declares the knowledge of what was going on was far from complete. "It was no fault of Granville's," says the *Daily News*, "that his incessant and indefatigable exertions for peace could not succeed; but what throws an air of painful unreality over all this correspondence, almost unexceptionable, as we find it on the part of our own government, is, on the one hand, the clear determination of France to obtain at least a grand diplomatic victory by the humiliation of Prussia, and, on the other hand, the evident conviction of King William that the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen candidature was nothing but a pretext, and that the government of France was treating Prussia as it had treated Austria in January, 1859, intending to make war and trying to put defendant in the wrong."

The English Blue Book, containing the correspondence relative to the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, is published, but adds no new facts to the history of the case. The upshot of the correspondence is that Earl Granville, failing to prevent war, fought with as little success for guarantees for the safety of secondary neutral powers.

[illegible], July 27.—Forty-three sailors of the United States flagship Franklin are sick with variola. All the officers and crew have been landed and lodged at the arsenal. The Franklin will be thoroughly disinfected.

LONDON, July 27.—France inquired, through Russia, upon what conditions peace might be made. Prussia's reply to Russia was embodied in four words: "It is too late."

Ollivier, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of an alleged secret treaty with Prussia.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France entertained any idea of annexing Belgium.

The Goodwood stakes were won by [illegible].

LONDON, July 27.—The *Times* to-day maintains that its publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia had one good effect. It has secured the neutrality of Belgium, which, without the warning, would have been liable to violation at any moment.

Adam Badeau has received from the British Foreign Office his exequatur as Consul General of the United States at London.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 27.—The *Correspondent* prints the text of the treaty the French Emperor offered to Count Bismark. In its comments the *Correspondence* says the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxembourg and a reduction of Belgium. The minutes of the treaty, in Benedetti's writing, are preserved in the war office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia with 300,000 men, with whom to attack Austria, as an equivalent for the cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

WIESBADEN, July 27.—The Duke of Nassau, having been invited by Napoleon to join the French army, replies that his services are pledged to Prussia.

BERLIN, July 27.—Count Bismark's organ promises to give, on the part of Prussia, immediate explanations of the Franco-Prussian treaty.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Berlin on Sunday: "The Prussian headquarters are still at Berlin. Prince Frederick Charles is at present commanding the Army of the Rhine. It is considered certain in Berlin that Napoleon counting on the disloyalty of South Germany, planned a sudden movement across the Rhine, before Prussia concentrated a considerable force, and is disappointed by the unanimity of Germany, and not daring to risk a movement northward with the South German army on his flank, has certainly delayed and perhaps altered the original plan of the campaign. It is believed that no advance can be made at any point without risking a general engagement. Prussia, though not ready to attack, is ready everywhere for defence. The prolonged stay here of officers of the general headquarters, including the King and General Moltke, shows a confidence that the Prussian lines cannot be suddenly forced.

Danish neutrality is reckoned impregnable. Austria is now siding more with Prussia than with France. The French are purchasing arms at Liege, pretending that they are for American orders.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 27.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at St. Petersburg, writes: "Prince Gortschakoff will not return at present. Baron Frederick, of the Foreign Office, has been sent to assist him at Wildbad."

The Russians are concentrating troops on the frontier of Gallicia. The sale of army horses is discontinued, and leaves of absence cancelled. The troops in camp at Krasnoe are held ready to march. The government openly favors Prussia. The Liberal press sustains France.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* blames France. The Moscow and *Exchange Gazette* censure Prussia. The *Golos* was first for Prussia, and is now against her, but urges neutrality. The *Government Messenger*, official paper, first attacked Prussia so strongly that the Prussian *Charge d'Affaires* complained.

M. Fleury is to remain at St. Petersburgh at present.

The Russian Government attempted to interfere by persuading the Prussian King to make to England the declaration demanded by France, but failed.

CHINA.

PARIS, July 27.—A despatch from China overland states that four French vessels of war arrived before Tientsin.

The Chinese functionary Schong Ho has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to Paris, with a commission to offer satisfaction to France for the recent outrages on French citizens.

Pekin is tranquil.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—The war demoralizes business. Many failures have occurred, and more are expected. Official notification has been received by the Porte of Austria's neutrality.

SPAIN.

PARIS, July 27.—The Carlist movement in Spain is abandoned, Don Carlos having given offence to the adherents by offering to serve against Prussia, they refused to carry out the plot for invasion and rising in Spain.

ITALY.

LONDON, July 27.—Revolutionary intrigues are rife in Rome and Italy in view of the probable withdrawal of the French troops. A secret deposit of arms has been discovered in Genoa, and a large quantity of guns and ammunition seized. The Pope is deeply alarmed at the projects of France and plots of the party of action.

French prelates absent from the Council at the time of the final vote on the infallibility dogma, are now sending in their adherence to the new article of faith. Among those who have signified their acquiescence are the Archbishops of Reims, Tours, Chambery, Auch, and Aix, and Bishops of Orleans, Strasbourg, Nantes, Vannes, [illegible], Tarbes, and Clermont.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 27.—All towns and settlements hitherto governed by Crown officers will in future elect their own Mayor and Aldermen, and administer their own local affairs. The first duty of these officers will be the preparation of electoral lists for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

NEW YORK.

The English Yacht Cambria the Winner of the Ocean Race.

The Dauntless Only One Hour and Thirty-five Minutes Behind.

Money, Stocks, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DULL DAY IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, July 27.—This was another dull day in Wall street, owing, probably, to the absence of any exciting war news, and the general disposition to postpone speculation until the first great battle is fought. Gold opened at 121¾ to 122⅛. The market was firm owing to the large number of bids for the Treasury gold out. The market fell off when it was reported that Secretary Boutwell would supply all the bids for gold. Dealings were subsequently on a restricted scale, and the closing price was 121¼. At the Sub-Treasury the bids for government gold reached $6,340,000, at 120 to 121.51.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

The shipments of specie to-day were $[illegible].

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The bond market was strong, under the prospective government demand of $2,000,000 to-morrow. There is an increasing demand for bonds from domestic buyers, who are attracted to the market by the low range of prices and the expected advance. The market closed strong at the highest prices of the day, aided by the improved feeling in the foreign markets. Sixty-sevens sold as high as [illegible].

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy throughout the day. Call loans ranged from 5 to 6 per cent on stocks, and 3 to 4 per cent on governments. Prime discounts were quoted at 6 to 7 per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was quiet. Toward the close prices improved on the news from London. There were no marked features. Sterling exchange was dull, but strong on sight, and weak on long bills. The former was quoted at 110¼, and the latter at [illegible].

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The produce markets, to-day, showed no important variations.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The yacht Cambria passed Sandy Hook at 3:45 p. m., and is the winner of the ocean race. She subsequently anchored off the club station, Staten Island. Her progress up the harbor was greeted with demonstrations of welcome from all passing and accompanying vessels. The outward bound Cunarder Scotia and inward bound Cuba saluted her. A number of tugs and yachts, gaily decorated, went down to the Cambria, and cordial congratulations were exchanged. The announcement of her arrival created great excitement in the city, and the victory was announced by the display of colors on the City Hall and firing of cannon in the City Hall park. The Dauntless also arrived this afternoon. She passed the Hook at 4.55. The English yacht Egeria, which arrived this morning from England via Bermuda, was first mistaken for the Dauntless. The time of the Cambria was 23 days 5 hours. The sailing master of the Cambria says that yacht never sighted the Dauntless after the night of the start. She reached Cape Race in eighteen days. Had heavy fogs and saw many icebergs. The greatest run in any one day was [illegible] miles. She passed Sandy Hook lightship 135 minutes ahead of the Dauntless. The sailing-master also says that the Cambria passed a pilot-boat last night, and that the Dauntless passed the same vessel, which had remained about stationary, twelve hours afterward. Mr. Lorrillard, who was a passenger on the Dauntless, reports that she lost two men overboard, and spent over two hours and a half in vain effort to pick them up. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

General Sheridan sailed for Europe on the Scotia.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

Building No. 25 Fulton street, Brooklyn, occupied by the agency of Hecker's flour establishment, fell to-day from the weight of flour packed in the upper story. No one was injured.

GERMAN RECRUITS.

It is understood that 500 Germans have already sailed, to take service in the Prussian army, paying their own transportation.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

Two hundred and fifty Mormons arrived in the steamer Manhattan from Europe, en route to Salt Lake. Four hundred more will follow in the Minnesota.

German Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, July 27.—Three thousand Germans in Faneuil Hall, to-night, expressed sympathy with Fatherland.

WASHINGTON.

Present Status of the Alabama Claims Question.

Progress Made by the Census Marshals.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Alabama question, as Mr. Gladstone stated to Parliament last night, virtually stands where it did a year and a half ago. The correspondence through Mr. Motley up to the close of last November, was submitted to Congress and the country on the 5th of December. The files of the State Department show that letters since then have chiefly related to a certain document sent here early in November by Lord Clarendon. It was without date or signature, and was simply headed "Note." It has not been officially published in this country, relates to the position taken by our government, and was not accompanied by anything to show whether it should be treated officially or otherwise. Though delivered to the Secretary of State by Minister Thornton in person, it was given out by Lord Clarendon on the 5th of December, printed in the English papers, and subsequently copied into some of our journals. Documents of this character, of course, could not be treated as official by our government, without any definite expression from Lord Clarendon that it is to be regarded as such. The Secretary of State, after a correspondence extending over four months, was unable to get a clear and explicit answer on this point from the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary, in his last reference to the matter, says he will, unless a different course be invited by Her Majesty's Government, continue to regard the note as no part of an official correspondence, and as a paper containing some observations that had occurred to Lord Clarendon, which he desired to place before Mr. Fish personally, rather than as a representative of this government. The latest letter on our side relating to the Alabama claims bears date 20th of April, and in that Mr. Fish says: "It is not the wish of this government to extend the discussion." In his reply of the 24th of May, Lord Clarendon says he entirely agrees with Mr. Fish, that for the settlement and disposition of the questions at issue it is neither useful nor expedient to continue a controversy and correspondence in which there is so little hope of either government being able to convince the other in a matter in which their respective positions and opinions have been so amply recorded and sustained. Thus matters stand at present, and the President desires that when negotiations are opened again they shall be conducted at Washington.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Two members of the Cuban Junta have been here this week, and they say the war in the island is not over, but will be reopened as soon as the hot season closes. They confess great confidence in some gain to their cause from the European contest, though no one is able to understand the ground of their confidence. The Junta is to be reorganized during the summer, and further violations of the neutrality laws will not be attempted. General Quesada has returned from Europe, and talks mysteriously about his interview with Napoleon, and French and English officers, though, so far, members of the junta report that he got nothing promising of them, except the general declaration expressive of a desire that the war could be conducted with less bloodthirstiness.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Thus far the returns to the Census Bureau indicate that quite a number of the chief Western cities will fall far below the estimates of population made by their citizens. The work of enumeration is going forward rapidly in all older States, except a few at the South, and with as much expedition as could be expected in the Territories. The Indian troubles are retarding the Marshals in several quarters. The principal delay in many sections of the South arose from the fact that the mails could not be depended upon to distribute the blanks.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

One of the bills passed by Congress, on the last day of the late session, contained a clause providing that hereafter no advertisement, notice or proposal, for any executive department of the government, or for any officer therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever, except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill for any such advertising or publication shall be paid, unless there be presented with such bill a copy of the written authority aforesaid. This will break up a great abuse that has existed in various quarters.

PENSION FRAUDS.

The Secret Service Division of the Pension Office is meeting with great success of late in ascertaining the perpetrators of frauds upon that office and upon pensioners. For many weeks plans have been quietly formed for detecting the chief actors in these frauds. Within a very short time, fifty arrests have been made, five of them since the reports printed a few days since. Nearly twenty attorneys, a number of them men of high standing in their respective localities, have been arrested. One of these was a prominent New York Assemblyman. Among those very seriously compromised by the reports made to the office are R. R. Butler, member of the House from Tennessee, and one of the members elect from Georgia.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The government received mail despatches from Europe, to-day, down to the 14th inst., but, as this was two or three days before the war actually broke out, they give no information but such as has already reached the public through the cable. The next mails will probably bring something of interest, though it may not be given out in the State Department.

GEORGIA.

Attorney General Akerman is of opinion that the bill which passed Congress for the admission of Georgia, leaves the question of holding an election in that State this fall to be decided by the State courts and State Legislature. He thinks it is altogether out of the jurisdiction of the military power of the United States.

ALASKA.

Secretary Boutwell has referred the whole question of the Alaska fur seal awards to the Attorney General for an opinion. The Secretary thinks the law, as passed, is very equivocal and he does not profess to understand it.

MICHIGAN.

Extra Session of the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 27.—Both houses met at noon with a quorum, 26 Senators and 75 Representatives. After the routine business they took a recess until 2 o'clock, and at 2:30 p. m. met in joint convention, and the Governor submitted his message. This document, which is short, commences with a summing up of the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government and the duties of each, with a statement that the ultimate sovereignty belongs to the people, and that changes in the fundamental law should be made when doubt exists as to the construction of important provisions, when alteration is manifestly necessary, or when a grievous wrong may be obviated thereby. The railroad aid legislation of the past ten years was then briefly summarized, and the fact shown that of the amount voted, $1,[illegible], in the hands now of third parties, is mostly held by people of moderate means. These bonds are as follows: Issued under the enabling acts of 1863 and 1864, $[illegible]; acts of 1865, $[illegible]; act of 1867, $[illegible]; act of 1869, $447,000. Of these bonds, none now can be legally paid, as even if the municipality issuing desired to do so no tax for their payment would be collectable.

The message then shows that these laws have been of long standing; that in twenty-two other States their constitutionality has been affirmed; that Congress makes grants in aid of railroads, etc., all showing that the people were entitled to believe that these bonds were valid securities, and then figures that the good faith and our State credit requires some provision for their payment. The message then recommends the submission in November of an amendment that will allow municipalities to ratify all bonds issued and delivered to parties in good faith.

The message next considers the bonds still in the hands of the State Treasurer, of which there are two classes: First, those voted to roads on which work has been done to earn them; second, those voted to roads simply projected. These amount to $2,710,[illegible], and the message says it is worthy of consideration whether good faith does not require a provision for the first class of these bonds; also, as to the matter of future aid. The message questions the soundness of the general principle thereof, and adds: "I have serious doubts as to the propriety of its further application;" but leaves the matter to the Legislature. The message then closes with expressions of confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature.

The document was then referred in the Senate to a committee consisting of Senators Williams, Norris, Boies, Mason, Fitzgerald, T. G. Smith, and Rich; in the House to a committee consisting of Messrs. Mead, Slayton, Huston, Plimpton, Kingsley, R. B. Smith, Hartrick, Tuller, Hurlbut, Raford, Lee, and Eaton.

Both houses then adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A squall which passed over this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, upset sail boats on the river, sent the schooner Rebecca against the Canada shore, blew down shade trees, turned over one or two small houses, and unroofed the residence of Levi Bishop. No lives lost.

Donald Dennie, the famous Scotch athlete, made his first public appearance in this country at the Caledonia games at Belle Isle to-day.

FIRES.

Distillery Property to the Amount of $300,000 Burned at Peoria—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, July 27.—One of the most terrible and destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred in this section, broke out in the distilleries of this city, laying in ruins the mills of D. C. Farrell, and Messrs. Spear & Co., their bonded warehouses, cattle pens, malt houses, cooperage, &c., together with the Peoria Company's factory, all situated on the bank of the river and in the lower part of town. The fire originated in the cutting machine of the paper mill. The knives, by constant friction with [illegible], had become heated, and the mass [illegible] set fire to combustible matter near by, and before the slightest effort could be made the entire building was in flames, and the workmen had barely time to escape with their lives.

From here, aided by a stiff north wind, the flames communicated to Spear & Co.'s distillery, completely destroying it, together with the contents of the bonded warehouse. After laying these premises in ruins the fire rushed on and soon enveloped the cattle pens, speedily [illegible] D. C. Farrel. In a short time this building, together with the bonded warehouse in which was stored 1,400 barrels of high wines, was soon reduced to ashes, and, having no further material, the fire gradually died out, after consuming, in an hour's time, between $[illegible] worth of property, and throwing hundreds of men out of employment. No water could be thrown on the flames, as the water works had not been extended that distance, and the heat was so intense that the river could not be approached. The efforts of the firemen were directed to saving neighboring property. Spear & Co.'s bonded warehouse was considered fire-proof, and when the fire started it was thought impossible to burn Farrell out on account of the distance, but the heavy wind prevailing at the time blew great sticks of wood, which lodging on the buildings, rendered very dry by the weather, speedily ignited them. There is $310,000 insurance on the entire premises, divided among the different companies, as follows: Home, New Haven, $[illegible]; [illegible] City, $[illegible]; North American, $[illegible]; Lumbermen's, $[illegible]; North British and Mercantile, $[illegible]; Illinois Mutual, $[illegible]; Phoenix, of New York, $10,000; Imperial, $[illegible]; Norwich, $[illegible]; Firemen's, of Chicago, $7,000; Fulton, $[illegible]; Putnam, $[illegible]; Manhattan, $[illegible]; Lorillard, $[illegible]; Merchants', of Hartford, $[illegible]; Liverpool, London and Globe, $[illegible]; Aurora, $[illegible]; Aetna, $[illegible]; Lamar, $[illegible]; Pacific, $[illegible]; Western, $[illegible]; Albany City, $[illegible]; Security, $[illegible]; Home, Ohio, $[illegible]; Charter Oak, $[illegible]; Cleveland, $[illegible]; Lancaster, $[illegible]; Independent, $[illegible]; Commercial, Chicago, $[illegible]; Home, New York, $[illegible]; International, $[illegible]; Merchants, Chicago, $[illegible]; United States Fire and Marine, $[illegible]; State, Chicago, $[illegible]; Glen Falls, $[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—A very destructive fire occurred here this evening, destroying the sugar refinery of Newhall, Borrie & Co., and adjoining buildings. The total insurance on the refinery is $[illegible] on the stock; $[illegible]; on the machinery, and $100,000 on the buildings. Loss, $[illegible].

NEW YORK, July 27.—A later despatch from Philadelphia, in regard to the great fire, says: The firemen were killed, as previously reported. The following were injured: W. H. Cook, of the [illegible] Hose Company; Joseph Williams and Samuel Glipn, of the Neptune Hose Company; Wm. H. Myers, of the Washington Hose Company; Lewis Lawes, and four others. Two thousand seven hundred and forty hogsheads of sugar, raw and refined, were destroyed. The *Ledger* estimates the loss at $[illegible], and insurance at $[illegible].

OSWEGO, July 27.—The Battle Island Flour Mill, near Fulton, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $[illegible]; insured for $[illegible].

BOSTON, July 27.—Nickerson's cordage factory, on Boston Highlands, with five small dwellings, burned this afternoon. Loss, $[illegible]; insurance, $[illegible].

ILLINOIS.

Official Canvass of the Vote on the New Constitution and Separate Clauses—The Judicial Elections—Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—The official canvass of the vote cast for and against the new constitution and the several articles separately submitted therewith, also the vote given for the several candidates as Judges of the Supreme Court, also the vote for Circuit Judges in Cook County, was made to-day by the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, in the presence of the Governor. This afternoon the Governor issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the State Constitution adopted by the people of the State of Illinois, on Saturday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1870, I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1870, the official abstract of the vote cast on the said 2d day of July, A. D. 1870, by the electors of the several counties of the State of Illinois, for and against the adoption of the proposed constitution of the State of Illinois, and for and against the adoption of the several articles separately submitted therewith, were duly counted by the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, in my presence, and that the result of said canvass was as follows:

For the new constitution there were 134,[illegible] votes; against the constitution there were [illegible] votes.

For the sections relating to railroads, in the article entitled "Corporations," 134,[illegible]; against the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled "Corporations," [illegible] votes.

For the article entitled "Counties," [illegible] votes; against the article entitled "Counties," 31,644 votes.

For the article entitled "Warehouses," [illegible] votes; against the article entitled "Warehouses," 22,702 votes.

For the article to remove county seats, [illegible] votes; against a three-fifth vote to remove county seats, 41,417.

For the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad, 147,[illegible] votes; against the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] votes.

For the section relating to minority representation, [illegible] votes; against the section relating to minority representation, 70,[illegible] votes.

For the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations, [illegible] votes; against the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations, [illegible] votes.

For the section relating to the canal, [illegible] votes; against the section relating to the canal, 27,017 votes.

And it further appearing from said abstracts that a majority of the vote cast was for the adoption of the proposed constitution, and for all the several articles separately submitted therewith,

Now, therefore, I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do further proclaim that on and after the 8th day of August, A. D. 1870, the aforesaid constitution, and the articles submitted therewith, will become the supreme law of the State of Illinois.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed.

Done at Springfield, this 27th day of July, A. D., 1870.

By the Governor: JOHN M. PALMER.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

Two men, Hubbard Holder and John Miles, of Shelby County, for murder are under sentence of death to be hanged to-morrow at Shelbyville. To-day, upon the representation of the prominent citizens of said county, the Governor commuted the sentence of Hubbard Holden from death to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Miles will suffer death as sentenced.

James Carney, who killed Joseph K. Porter, in this city, night before last, has been bound over to the next term of the Circuit Court, under bonds of $500 on charge of manslaughter.

The Leland, St. Nicholas, and other hotels in this city are crowded with candidates for Congressional honors, delegates to the convention to be held to-morrow, and outsiders who are here for business and fun. A very lively time is expected to-morrow, and who will be the nominee is a question of some doubt.

Suicide of a Prisoner in the Henry County Jail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., July 27.—A young man about 18 years of age, named Alexander Crouse, who was sentenced last October to one year's confinement in the Henry County jail for larceny, hung himself yesterday afternoon, by a piece of cord from the iron support of the upper floor in the jail. Sheriff Warner, on being called, cut the body down immediately and called for assistance, but life was extinct. What led the young man to commit the rash act is not known. He has a father residing at Lewiston, to whom the sad intelligence has been telegraphed.

Fatal Stabbing Affray at Marseilles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 27.—Last Monday, while disputing in a saloon at Marseilles, a man by the name of James Penn stabbed John Beedham with a pocket-knife, killing him instantly. They had been disputing over some family affairs. Penn has thus far escaped the officers, who are scouring the country for him.

Verdict of Guilty in the Williams Murder Trial at Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, July 24.—The trial of the case of The People against Williams, for murder, closed last night, having lasted ten days. The people throughout the county have intently watched the course of the trial. The father of the accused is a farmer of considerable wealth, and eminent counsel had been employed for the defence, as follows: Governor Robinson, of Springfield; Casey and Tanner, of Mount Vernon; Conger, of Carmi, and Hanna, of Fairfield. The prosecution has been ably conducted by R. W. Townsend, State's Attorney, and James McCartney and S. F. Crews, of this place.

After quite a number of witnesses were sworn, presenting to the jury a mass of conflicting testimony, after able speeches on both sides, the jury retired with the instructions of the Court, and in two hours brought in a verdict of "guilty," with the penalty of fourteen years annexed; thus satisfying the minds of our people, who, although sympathizing with the unfortunate prisoner and his family, could not quite come to the point, after hearing all the evidence, of excusing murder. The plea of self-defence was put up, and if the witnesses for the defence could only have agreed with each other and themselves, they certainly made out a good case. Passionate appeals were made to the prejudices and sympathies of the jury, but these twelve honest men failed to allow their judgments blinded by the honeyed words of attorneys, and considered only the plain facts and the law in the case. He would have been sentenced for life, only that they considered youth some palliation for his deed.

The case was well-managed on both sides, and the counsel for the prosecution have elicited hearty encomiums for their success over the heavy odds against which they had to contend. J. C.

Terrible Railroad Accident on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road.

QUINCY, Ill., July 27.—A terrible railroad accident is reported to have taken place at Winchester, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, at 1:20 p. m. yesterday. A freight train had just arrived at Winchester, and had nearly arrived at the switch when a passenger train which was due at 1:[illegible] came in at a rapid rate, the two engines coming together with such force as to completely demolish them. Quite a number of passengers were badly hurt, some probably fatally so, but none killed. So far as I could learn, the whole blame seems to rest with the Conductor of the freight train.

OHIO.

The Coming Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—All the space at the disposal of the officers of the Industrial Exposition, to be held here in September, has been engaged by exhibitors. Other buildings will be erected immediately, to make room for future applicants.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 27.—PASSED DOWN—Props Bertha, Oneida; bark Van Valkenburgh; schrs Algerine, Rogers, Dane, Montpelier, Jura.

PASSED UP—Schrs Wyandotte, Good Hunter, Queen of the North.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, July 27—[illegible] p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Toledo, Roanoke; barks L. C. Woodruff, Prince of Wales; schrs J. C. Harrison, Correspondent, Sweepstakes No. 2, City of the Straits, Montana, Free Wing, M. Skeels.

PASSED UP—Props Canisteo, Milwaukee; schrs Lucy Clark, Osborne, Lyons, Gebhard, Rebecca, Owasco, A. H. Moss, Hurd.

WIND—Southwest.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—COTTON—Firm, with fair demand; middlings, 17¾@18c; sales, 1,800 bales; receipts, 148 bales; stock, 30,360 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $[illegible]; double extra, $[illegible]; treble extra, $[illegible]. Corn firmer: mixed, $1.00; white, $[illegible]. Oats dull and lower; [illegible]. Bran, [illegible]; prime, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $[illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, 15½c; clear rib, 18¾c; clear sides, 19¼c; hams, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar, prime, 12c. Molasses, plantation fermenting, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Western rectified, $[illegible].

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 27.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week, [illegible] cars, against [illegible] cars the same time last week. Although the light receipts were about [illegible], buyers decline to purchase owing to Western depression. Sales to-day of [illegible] head at $[illegible] for extra Indiana to $[illegible] for fair Ohio; medium to fair, $[illegible] for Illinois; good, $[illegible]; Cherokee, $4.75.

SHEEP—No sales, with indications of lower prices; little trade; prices steady; [illegible] shipping stock, [illegible].

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—[illegible] p. m.—[illegible] Spirits of petroleum, [illegible].

LONDON, July 27—Evening.—[illegible]

PARIS, July 27—[illegible] p. m.—[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Defeat of the Red Stockings by the Athletics—Score, 11 to 7.

Arrival in Chicago of the Lone Stars, of New Orleans—Announcements.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATHLETICS VS. THE RED STOCKINGS.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Great excitement prevailed throughout the city during the entire morning. Crowds gathered at the Gibson, Walnut, [illegible], and other base-ball rendezvous, and discussed and prophesied, sustaining their opinions with money, which was displayed more liberally than ever seen here before. Both sides had their friends, who were unwilling to offer odds, but stood firm on even wagers. The morning and noon trains and boats were densely crowded with people from Louisville, Dayton, Cleveland, Portsmouth and other cities, who hurried to the ball grounds, and at 2 o'clock p. m. every seat on the grounds was occupied, 1,500 people having arrived. The heat was intense. A strong wind from the northwest told against the batting. At 3 o'clock the crowd numbered about 6,000. It was kept very orderly by a large police detachment. Both nines showed themselves in excellent condition, prepared for the fray. Great cheering greeted both upon their arrival. The Athletics looked very nobby in their new white suits and blue plaid stockings. J. L. Boak, of the Buckeyes, was selected as umpire. The Red Stockings were sent to the bat first. Waterman was the only one who earned his base, George Wright, Gould, and Allison going out by Radcliffe's excellent fielding. On the Athletic side, Malone was the only one that touched first by Gould's muff. In the second inning for the Reds, Harry Wright reached first by Berry's muff, but was run out between first and second. The Athletics were blanked without a base. In the third inning, the Reds managed to make a base, McVey earning first, but Brainard, Sweasy, and George Wright went out before he could get around. The Reds disposed of the Athletics for a cipher in two and one-half minutes. In the fourth the Reds earned first once, but Waterman was left. Malone, of the Athletics, made the first tally of the game by two bad plays by George Wright. Another blank for the Reds. In the fifth inning the Athletics scored four runs. Radcliffe took first on called balls, Bechtel earned first by a drive to left field; Pratt to first on called balls; Reach sent Radcliffe and Bechtel home by a hit that Sweasy allowed to pass; Pratt got home on a wild pitch. McBride sent Reach home, earning first on a safe hit to left. Malone earned first by hot ground to right. Waterman caught Fisler's line fly, and then stepped on third base before McBride could get back, making a beautiful double play. Sensenderfer's hit forced Malone out at second. Gould made a home run in the sixth inning, the first tally for the Reds. The Athletics got one run by Geo. Wright losing his temper, because of a stumble while fielding Fisler's hit. Leonard made a home run in the seventh, driving Harry Wright home. The Athletics still fielded and batted well, scoring two good runs. The eighth and ninth innings were marked by the same fine style of playing, and the game concluded with the Athletics in the lead.

Brainard's pitching was far below his usual standard, as was Allison's catching. G. Wright's performance at short was a sad mixture of the splendid and miserable. Waterman, Leonard, and McVey played their parts admirably. The play of the Athletics was near perfection, and the crowd cheered them lustily. The umpiring was of the tedious order, but impartial.

The citizens are heartily rejoiced that the Reds have met with defeat, hoping that their vanity will be slightly touched, and that they will begin to play the game in earnest. To-day's game was splendid. Neither club have much to regret.

Innings—										
Red Stockings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Athletics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11

THE LONE STARS,

of New Orleans, reached this city last evening, Chicago being their principal objective point. Since leaving New Orleans they have played games at Memphis, St. Louis, and Springfield, being victorious in every case excepting that of the last-named place, where the Liberty Club interrupted the chain of successes. It will be remembered that the White Stockings were the guests of the Lone Stars during their extended stay in New Orleans, and that they were entertained royally there. Fast friendships were formed, and the promised return visit was looked forward to with great pleasure. The Stars are a strictly amateur organization, the first nine, and the membership generally, being made up of young men of excellent standing in the Crescent City. Toby Hart, Esq., President of the club, has the party in charge, consisting of the regular nine and two substitutes. They are fine amateur players, and, after having obtained much needed rest and recuperation, after their long journey, will make it interesting for the best of our city clubs, with all of whom they are booked to play. Their first game will be with the White Stockings, probably on Friday afternoon, at Ogden Park.

This evening, as the guests of the Athletics, of Chicago, the Lone Stars will avail themselves of the invitation of the Crosby Opera House management, and go and see the Japs do their wonderful feats. In return, the Japs have promised to attend in a body the game of the Lone Stars in Chicago.

THE [illegible]

The game between [illegible] and the Pastimes [illegible] forenoon at Ogden [illegible] former club, in [illegible] to 4. In the [illegible] Stars and Rainbows [illegible] be played this [illegible].

The Harvards [illegible] at Ogden Park. [illegible] ment has been [illegible] Amateurs to [illegible] posters the [illegible] are the [illegible] defeated the [illegible] 11 to 4. [illegible] have a right to [illegible] of history in their advertisements, but the good taste of such a fling at a home club may be seriously questioned. The Amateurs have to thank the Chicago Club for many a dollar in their treasury, and this of itself, without expecting anything on account of local pride or fellow-feeling, ought to be sufficient to assure the professionals a small degree of courtesy at their hands. The record of the Amateur Club is not so creditable or immaculate but that two could play at that game very readily. No one else, however, would descend to the use of slurs for advertising purposes.

—The Pastimes of this city, propose, on Saturday next, to visit Kankakee for a game with the Grove City Club. The Pastime members are all young gentlemen, who play ball, as their name indicates, for amusement, and have reached quite a marked state of proficiency. They leave the Illinois Central depot at 9 a. m. Any of their friends wishing to accompany them can obtain tickets at excursion rates, either previously, of the members, or on the morning before starting.

—To-morrow afternoon the Occidentals of Quincy, and the Actives, of Chicago, which are considered the two strongest junior organizations in the Northwest, play a match game for the gold ball and junior championship. The game is to be played on the White Stocking grounds at Dexter Park, and is likely to be a sprightly, well-contested, interesting match.

—The Garden City Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 50 Blue Island avenue.

A CORRECTION.

The Eckford Club desires to explain the reason of their difficulty in producing the required entrance fee to the junior tournament. The money was in the hands of a member who was not present, because not having received notice of the date when the game was to be played. After a little unavoidable delay, the pecuniary deficit was duly supplied.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Notwithstanding the recent misfortunes of the Chicago Base Ball Club, I still have faith in the boys, and am convinced that, with some changes in the positions of the players and a few other modifications, the nine will yet win victories this season. I have watched the various games played by the White Stockings in this city this year, and was present at one or two of their Eastern contests, and closely studied their strong and weak points, and, with your permission, will give my views on the subject for what they are worth:

First—I would advise Jimmy Wood to resign the Captaincy of the club. While all admit his superior qualifications as a player in the field, it is plain to every one that he has no control over the men, and that they do not obey him with the alacrity and promptness that should be shown a commander. The fact is, Mr. Wood has not the executive ability, cool judgment, and iron will to command obedience from the men, and it is evident they have little confidence in his judgment. And, then again, the duties and perplexities of the position militate against his own playing. When things go wrong in a game, he thinks all the blame will be thrown upon his shoulders, and he loses his nerve, becomes excited, and the result is fearful muffing. Either Craver or King would fill the position of Captain to much better advantage. They possess more nerve and will than he, and would *enforce* obedience. Craver especially, I think, would be able to lead the nine to victory.

Second—Change Hodes from short stop to first base. In the latter position, with a little practice, he would prove a valuable player, while at present he does not come up to expectations. He can stop a ball from the bat pretty well, but his throwing to bases is bad.

Third—Make Mart King the short stop, or, if he never returns from Troy, as it is hinted he will not, then engage Keari, of the Garden City Club, a player who will not disgrace the position. And, if the latter cannot be obtained, then try Wood there, and Billy Flynn at second base.

Fourth—Let Meyerle stay at third when he is not pitching. He has played the position to better advantage than any man who has been placed there thus far this season.

My nine, then, in their reorganized state, would stand as follows:

Craver, catcher and Captain.
Hodes, first base.
Wood, second base, or short stop.
Meyerle, third base and change pitcher.
King or Keari, short stop.
Burns, pitcher.
Treacy, left field.
Flynn, centre field or second base.
Cuthbert, right field.
McAtee, substitute.

I have no desire to cast any reflections upon Mr. McAtee's playing when I leave him practically out of the nine, for I do not think he has a superior in the club were he all right, but in his present lame condition it cannot be expected of him to fill the important position of first baseman successfully. At the bat he is still strong and true, but he cannot run his bases, and he cannot cover the ground about first as Hodes will do if placed there.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1870.

GAME AT OTTAWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 27.—The Libertys, of Springfield, and the Shabbonas, of Ottawa, played a match game of base ball here this afternoon. The Libertys came here with the prestige of victory, having beaten the Unions, of St. Louis, and different clubs of this State, and also vanquished the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, at Springfield, yesterday, the score standing 26 to 25. Popular opinion was entirely in favor of the Libertys. A large number of people attended at the fair ground to witness the match. Choice of position was won by the Libertys, and they took the field. After a most interesting and exciting game, lasting about two hours, the game was won by the Shabbonas, the innings being as follows:

Innings—										
Shabbonas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GAME IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The Harvard Base Ball Club played the Cream City to-day, and beat them by 40 to 15. The weather was very hot, and the Harvards were completely tired out. They were whitewashed once, and whitewashed the Cream City twice. The game was watched with as much interest as the weather would permit.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM THEATRE.

Professor Sylvester's entertainment was somewhat more thinly attended last evening than it has been for a few nights past. If it were not for the excessive heat, which deters most people from visiting theatres, we are very sure the Professor would have full houses every evening, there is probably by far the most varied and delightful entertainment of any wizard who has visited Chicago. His sleight-of-hand performances are equalled perhaps by Hermann and other professors of that science, but as an illusionist he stands alone and unrivalled. Unlike the majority of those who travel with such exhibitions, too, Sylvester does not display the best portion of his performance on the programme, but surprises his visitors by doing a good many things which are not set down in the bill of fare. This is generous, and deserves to be acknowledged.

Passing over a great many wonders, too numerous to mention, which are done in the course of the evening, we come to the final tableau exhibition of the entertainment, in which Mlle. Angeline Schott plays a prominent part. This is one of the most beautiful tricks, and certainly the most wonderful of the kind which has ever been performed in this city. But here we feel that we are treading on mysterious, and, perhaps, dangerous ground. Is it a trick, or one of those supernatural performances which are not to be referred to the operation of laws of nature? Has this Professor indeed entered into a compact, the nature of which it would not be safe even to hint at? Strange rumors are afloat, and several most potent, grave, and reverend citizens have been seen to shake their heads in a doubtful manner. Certainly, when Mr. Sylvester brings his fair young pupil on the stage, and begins those mysterious strokings, and invocations, and passes, a kind of awe pervades the audience, a sort of creeping of the flesh as it were, a tingling, a shudder as if no end of ghosts were thronging into the scene. "Mesmerism," whispers one. "No," says another. "Catalepsy." "Pshaw!" says a third, "don't you see him hold that under her nose—chloroform, I tell you." On the other hand, those knowing young persons, who are afraid to be caught wondering at anything, explain it away in their off-hand style as a "pretty fair mechanism."

For our part, we do not profess to have fathomed the Professor's secret, and are content to accept the thing as a marvel, and admire and wonder at it as the best performance of the kind which has been exhibited here. It must be seen to be appreciated, but here is a brief description of the affair:

The pupil, Miss Schott, is introduced to the audience attired in tights, and is placed upon a slightly elevated platform. She steps upon a stool, and a pole is placed under each of her outstretched arms. The Professor then puts her apparently into a mesmeric trance, when she becomes as rigid as a corpse. The stool is then withdrawn from her feet, leaving her suspended in the air, and supported only by the two poles. Presently one of them is taken away, and her attitude remains unchanged. Resting her elbow on the end of the pole, she is put through a variety of attitudes by the magician, in whose hands she seems as clay in the hands of the potter. Now she is standing bolt upright in the air, now reclining in an almost horizontal position, and again assuming the attitude ascribed by the popular imagination to angels in their flight through space.

The series of pictures presented in this way are very beautiful, and the wonder is increased when it is shown that not only are no invisible wires at work between her and the ceiling, but that the arm has no apparent connection with the pole on which it simply rests, as on a bank whereon the wild thyme blows. The young lady remains in this inconceivable position for quite a lengthened space of time ere she is awaked from the trance, her limbs all the while being obedient to the touch of the master as if they were lifeless pieces of mechanism. The audience seem to draw a long breath when the pupil at length comes down from mid air, and walks gracefully off the stage. The impression remains as if we had all the while been under some mysterious spell, or had been gazing on a phantom.

This trick alone is worth spending an evening to see, and, taken in conjunction with the other excellent performances, constitutes an entertainment which merits better patronage than it seems to have received. Mr. Sylvester remains here till Saturday.

A BENEFIT TO HARRY JORDAN.

This well-known actor, who has labored for many years in a profession which, unfortunately, does not enrich the faithful, has for some time been laid low from a severe sickness, which deprives him of the only means of earning a livelihood for his family. In this, his season of suffering and need, which we have reason to believe is urgent, an appeal is made to his brother actors, members of the musical and minstrel professions, which we are sure will be promptly responded to. It is proposed to get up a benefit for Mr. Jordan, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated. Those who wish to aid in this project by their professional services will find a list at the office of Mr. Thacher, on Dearborn street, to which they may append their names. Let Mr. Jordan's friends come to his aid in his hour of need, and the public will generously respond at the proper time.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Japanese are still doing well at the Opera House.

The Museum and the Dearborn are closed.

PACIFIC COAST.

Political—The Chinese Labor Question—Personal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—At the Democratic primary meeting yesterday, nearly 10,000 votes were polled. Exciting scenes are reported.

The Chinese Convention was in session here today. The recent circular to workingmen and other subjects were discussed. Delegates from all portions of the State were present.

Doctor Hopkins, President of Williams College, was entertained by the Alumni here last evening.

PROJECTILES FOR RIFLED CANNON.

Experiments by Mr. Dimick at the St. Louis Arsenal—Improvements in Ordnance.

[illegible] pounder Parrott gun in the presence of several leading military officers of this department at the St. Louis arsenal, demonstrated the great accuracy of the projectile of his invention.

The gun used in these experiments was the same as now in use in our army and navy, and Mr. D. is confident he can make one of the same size, but rifled after his patent, and improve on the interior construction over fifty per cent. His projectile, however, is made to suit any gun now in use, and the accuracy obtained with the gun employed in the experiments was a matter of surprise to the experts who were present.

It is generally admitted that our late war demonstrated that all sea coast defences must be destroyed or taken by iron-clads, and hence accuracy becomes of vital importance.

Of the ten shot fired yesterday at the arsenal, each with a charge of eight pounds of powder and shell weighing 66 pounds, at 1,000 yards, one-half would have entered the embrasure of any of our forts and dismantled the gun therein.

The form of Mr. Dimick's projectiles is peculiar, and in many respects contrary to the rules laid down in the books, and until they were practically tried many expert artillerists advised him not to risk his reputation in these public experiments, which, contrary to their expectation, has proved quite satisfactory. For obvious reasons, Mr. D. is quite reticent in regard to the changes that are proposed by his new method of constructing projectiles, and is content to bide his time, well knowing "that facts often upset the best of theories." He proposes to make further experiments both here and at Fortress Monroe.

On the 7th or 8th of August the Chief of ordnance, Gen. A. B. Dyer, is expected to be here, when another series of experiments will be made under his inspection. When these are concluded the inventor will probably furnish for publication a detailed account of all his experiments, showing the difficulties that had to be overcome and the exact ends attained.

Damage by Storm in Canada.

TORONTO, July 27.—A terrific thunder storm occurs almost nightly in some part of the Dominion. Great damage was done at St. Mary's last night. Several buildings were unroofed, and barns and sheds blown down. The crops are lying flat and badly damaged.

The North Carolina Militia Troubles.

RALEIGH, July 27.—The motion before the Chief Justice to attach the Governor for his refusal to obey the order to surrender the citizens of Alamance in his custody, will be decided to-morrow. Three companies of United States soldiers are here and more are expected. No resistance to law is made in any part of the State.

The Fenian General O'Neill Indicted.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 27.—The grand jury has indicted the Fenian General O'Neill.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

A thorough business man, a resident of the city for the past twenty years, a competent accountant, well educated in general business matters, would like to make an engagement with some establishment—mercantile preferred—either as bookkeeper or manager. City references given. Address W. H., Tribune office.

BLUEING.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

Sanford's French Laundry BLUEING has no superior in strength and beauty of shade.

BASE BALL GOODS.

KELLEYS' BASE BALL EMPORIUM.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 184 Lake-st.

Base Balls, Bats, Bases, Belts, Caps, Shoes, Spikes, Score-Books, &c., wholesale and retail. Special attention paid to getting up uniforms.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Northern Transportation Co.

EXCURSION STEAMERS,

Round Trip at reduced rates.

Will leave their Dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), at 7 p. m.

CITY OF TOLEDO, E. Richardson, Master,

Will leave THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, at 7 o'clock, [illegible] JOHN H. GREEN, Pass. Agent. Office No. [illegible] North and Clark-st. Bridge. E. DIEFENDORF, Agent.

FOR SALE.

6,000 GALS.

Choice Catawba [illegible] Grape Wine, vineyard of Gen. Robt E. Lee, vintage of '[illegible], at $[illegible] per gal. SQUIRE, 107 South Water-st.

GRASS FOR SALE.

[illegible] acres very heavy Grass, near the city, will be sold cheap, or lots will be taken in exchange. Inquire in the Hat Store, 252 Randolph-st., near Franklin, from 10 to 12.

CIDER MILLS.

CIDER MILLS.

Warder, Mitchell & Co.'s Improved Buckeye Cider Mills and Presses. The very best Mills in market. For sale to

The Trade

In large or small numbers, at less than they can be got from the Factory. Freight added. Send for prices. Address H. H. TAYLOR, Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

The Ninth Annual Session commences Wednesday, September 7.

The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the Departments of Mathematics and Engineering. Very thorough instruction is in the English, Ancient, and Modern Languages.

Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. H. Hinman, Esq., W. B. Wentworth, Esq., [illegible], or of COL. THEO. HYATT, President of Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The Session of this Institution commences annually on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July ensuing.

The organization of the Institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine, and Engineering. [illegible]

For details send for catalogue. P.O. "University of Virginia." S. MAUPIN, Chairman of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

The First Session of the 27th Scholastic Year of this Institution will commence on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

CATALOGUES, containing all desirable information relative to this Institution will be sent free on application. Address

REV. W. CORBY, S. S. C., Pres't.,

NOTRE DAME P. O., St. Joseph Co., Ind.

MISS HINSDALE and MRS. CHARLES KEITH Will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 272 and 274 Madison-av., New York. The School will open Sept. 21. The Professors and Teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, [illegible] West [illegible], near Fifth-av., New York, will reopen Tuesday, September 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application at E. D. [illegible] & Co. Mrs. Garretson will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

BANKING.

THE

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New York.)

"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING, Broadway, Corner of Cedar-st.,

NEW YORK CITY.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (Over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, N. Y.)

EMIL SAUER, President.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on Monday, August 1, 1870, with a Cash Capital of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $[illegible].

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chauncey T. Bowen, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
Adolph Engler, of Kreuzberg & Co.
George Fritz, of Strasburger, Fritz & Pfeiffer.
John R. Gardner, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
Marcellus Hartley, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
Wilson G. Hunt.
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Frederick M. Mass.
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Emil Sauer, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
Joseph Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. Schoeny, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. Tasks, of Ballaer & Tasks.
Frederick Villmar.

Accounts of Western Bankers and Merchants are solicited, and prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to us.

TROTTING MEETING.

POINT BREEZE PARK, PHIL'A.

TROTTING MEETING.

September 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1870.

PREMIUMS $13,000.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

No. 1—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:38. $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.

No. 2—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:28. $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

No. 3—Purse $1,500.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:32. $900 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third.

No. 4—Purse $1,500.

For Double Teams, neither horse of which has, either in harness, wagon, or to the pole, beaten 2:30. $900 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third. Four to fill, three to start.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

No. 5—Purse $1,500.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:30. $900 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third.

No. 6—Purse $1,500—To Saddle.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:34. $900 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third. Four to fill, three to start.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 9.

No. 7—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:42. $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.

No. 8—Purse $3,000. Open to all.

$2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $[illegible] to third, $[illegible] to fourth.

The above races are mile heats, best three in five in harness, except Double Team and Saddle races, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

A horse distancing the field will receive the first money only.

Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, enclosing 10 per cent of purse.

Entries will close at the office of the Association, No. [illegible] South Fourth-st., on MONDAY, August 29th, 1870, at 8 o'clock p. m.

S. A. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

CAMP MEETING.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING

Will be held at the Camp Ground, near Desplaines Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, this year, commencing August 3, and holding 10 days.

The charge of the meetings will be in the hands of the Committee of the National Meeting, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, of Baltimore, President.

All business affairs connected with the management of the meeting will be under the direction of GEO. F. FOSTER, President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago District Camp Ground Association, to whom the grounds belong.

From assurances already made it is very certain that several thousand persons will be in attendance.

Boarding accommodations will be provided for all that wish, at low rates.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Rockford & Rock Island, and Mineral Point Roads, will ticket to Chicago for full fare, and return passengers at one-fifth usual rates. The above Roads will carry baggage and tents free to and from the Camp Ground.

The Trustees have not been able to arrange with any other Roads. If any further arrangements are made they will be announced in the papers.

No trains will be run to the Camp Meeting on Sunday from either direction. The fare from Chicago to the meeting and return will be $1.00. Trains land passengers on the Camp Meeting grounds.

A corral has been prepared where teams will be taken care of. Admission, 25 cents each.

All persons going to the grounds in carriages are informed that no arrangements can be made for the care of teams on Sunday. They are requested to be there before Saturday night.

Persons desiring information about lots on which to put up tents will apply by letter to J. H. KENNICOTT, Dunton, Ill.

Applications for tents and other accommodations may be made to GEO. F. FOSTER, 217 South Water-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

303 Randolph-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LAPHAM & WEAVER,

[illegible] Grain, Wool, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible] National Bank, Chicago; Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Chicago; Hooth & Millspaugh, Chicago; Harmon, Aiken & Co., Chicago, or any Respectable Wholesale Dry Goods House in Chicago.

WAR MAPS.

WAR MAPS.

Colton's Map of the Seat of War. Price, [illegible] cents. Sent by mail. Maps of all kinds at wholesale and retail. WM. G. HOLMES, 153 Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON,

At No. 152 Van Buren-st., West Side, offers himself as a candidate for the next Legislature of the State of Illinois. If elected, he will be as true to his constituents as Washington was in the days of 1776.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

General Agents are wanted (outside of Chicago) by one of the most successful Life Insurance Companies [illegible] SUPERINTENDENT, 155 Washington-st., Chicago.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be $4 per Day. SIMEON LELAND & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

A Home—Only $4,500.

Fine large new house and five acres of land at Hinsdale, 15 miles from Chicago, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; 10 trains every day both ways. [illegible] R. EVERSON, 83 West Madison-st., or E. H. FOWLER & CO., 102 LaSalle-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE,

Value from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

HIGHLAND PARK.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Ag't. H. P. B. Co.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE

[illegible] C. G. A. PRUSSING, [illegible]

INK.

ORIENT VIOLET INK.

For LETTERS, RECORDS, &c. The most beautiful and durable in use. [illegible] 341 [illegible].

NEW BOOKS.

BASTIAT'S

SOPHISMS

OF THE

PROTECTIONISTS.

Price Reduced to 30c Per Copy.

The pressure of taxation has at last driven the people to study the principles on which taxes are imposed. Every day, newspaper discussion of the Tariff grows more earnest. The demand for the publications of the League is urgent and growing. Politicians, students, editors, Congressmen, doubting protectionists, inquiring tax-payers, apply daily to the League to learn how they may best pursue their study of the Tariff question. In view of the anxious seeking for light, and the great need of a work to present economic truth popularly, yet correctly, the League has determined to publish, at cost price, the wonderful work of Frederic Bastiat, entitled, *Sophisms of the Protectionists*.

Of this remarkable work *The Nation*, the ablest of our critics, says:

"Of Bastiat, it need only be said that he has never been answered, and that he is unanswerable, and that he has presented one of the clearest and most telling statements in existence of the Free Trade theory, or, as it is more correctly, of the laws of human nature which regulate the interchange of human services—a statement in the presence of which Protectionism seems a helpless scarecrow opposed to a civilized army bearing breech-loaders. The discussion as he conducts it, is hardly exciting. It is not a combat, but a slaughter; and anybody who wants to know what Free-Trade doctrines are, stripped of all excrescences, in the shape of figures, and set out in a style as sparkling, that it reads almost like a novelette, cannot do better than study the Sophisms."

The *Buffalo Express* says:

"The most popular and effective form in which the arguments to be brought against the theory of protection have ever been placed is that given to them by M. Frederic Bastiat, in his famous Sophisms. As a political economist, in philosophical depth of analysis, Bastiat is hardly to be compared with Mill or Ricardo, or with several others perhaps, of the great thinkers and writers by whom the science of the economy has been developed, to speak of its illustrious founder, Adam Smith; but in brilliancy of popular handling of the principles of political economy [illegible]"

The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"One of the most earnest and effective opponents against protection theories in Europe was Frederic Bastiat [illegible]"

The *New York Herald* says:

"M. Bastiat cannot be charged with partiality in the statement of his subject [illegible]"

The Cleveland *Leader* says:

"As the 'Sophisms' of M. Bastiat [illegible]"

The New York *World* says:

"Such a publication is exceedingly timely, and should be in the hands of every one [illegible]"

The Nebraska City *Press* says:

"[illegible]"

The Leavenworth *Commonwealth* says:

"[illegible]"

The Northwestern *Christian Advocate*, of Chicago, says:

"[illegible]"

Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"[illegible]"

The *Argus*, of Albany, N. Y., says:

"[illegible]"

In publishing this book the League has done its [illegible]

The work will be forwarded, postage prepaid, on receipt of THIRTY CENTS. AMERICAN FREE-TRADE LEAGUE, Box [illegible], New York.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Containing a Resume of War Intelligence.

For the Week Ending July 27.

FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from Rural—A Look at the Country—The Rabbit and Celery—Complaints of an Iowa Farmer—A Model Stock Farm—New Stock Feeding Paper—A Short Supply of Straw for Feeding—A Horse Race—Two Days in and about Galena—Adventures for the Dairy—A Changed City—Northern Iowa—No Grasshoppers.

ENTOMOLOGICAL: [illegible] Insects.

LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Condition of the Crops in July, Including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Fruits, &c.

SELECTIONS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS: One Year's Test of the New Varieties of Grains at Michigan Agricultural College—Western Cattle—Grape Rot—Kind of Swine to Breed.

EUROPEAN WAR: [illegible]

INFALLIBILITY: The Dogma Accepted in the Vatican—Pope Pius Ninth and his [illegible] of Peter, a "Living and Infallible Authority"—The Syllabus, [illegible]

THE HUNGRY HEART: By J. W. DeForest; from Lippincott's Magazine.

THE PLAINS: Indian Depredations in Wyoming Territory—Murder of Dr. Bard, Harvey Morgan, and Mr. Mason.

TRAGEDY IN SPAIN: Diabolical Plot of Gitanos and the Result—An Infant Murdered in Cold Blood—The Murderer Shot by the Mother—Gypsy Woman and Guardsman Killed.

JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS: A Yarn—The Ant and the Grasshopper.

MARK TWAIN: His First and Last Poem—A Mystery.

NASBY: Mr. Nasby Goes [illegible] to Be Crowded Engineer a [illegible] of Laboring Men in Opposition to Employment of Chinese.

DAMP EXPLOSION: Another Colliery Horror in England—Nineteen Miners Killed.

PERGAMENE, THE CITADEL OF ANCIENT TROY: Its Recent Discovery.

APOPLEXY: Views of an Eminent Physician.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

POETRY: The Leaf.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR.

HORRIBLE CRIME: A Girl of Thirteen Murders Her Child and its Father, and then Commits Suicide.

ROMANTIC: Fifteen Years a Captive with the Indians—A Wanderer Meets His Wife at the Grave of Her Second Husband.

EDITORIALS: A Talk with Wool-Growers—Siding with the French—Steuben and DeGallo—Poland's Attitude Toward Prussia—Suicide of the French Minister—The Pope's Claims—French Aid to American—Admission of Georgia—Municipal County Interest on Court House Bonds—Death of Hon. N. W. Church—Miscellaneous.

LOWELL WEDDING: Miss Butler's Marriage—The Bridal Party and Reception.

COL. JEROME BONAPARTE: His Departure from Baltimore.

THE WAR IN EUROPE: Full Details up to the Last Hour.

THE CROPS: The Very Latest Reports from all Points.

THE WEEK: A Record of Current Events, Domestic and Foreign.

THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS: From all parts of the country.

MONETARY: Review of the Money Market for the Week, and up to the Latest Hour.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 18, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., [illegible] day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, made of [illegible], without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States, and delivered to the contractor at the Depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The Tents, when completed, will be delivered at the same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.

Proposals should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quartermaster's Offices, at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York; Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or, Washington, D. C.

By order of Quartermaster General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Construction of Breakwater for Outer Harbor at Chicago, Illinois.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, [illegible]

I. SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] will be received [illegible] until 12 m., of Tuesday, August [illegible].

II. The work consists in furnishing materials for, and constructing a crib breakwater, [illegible]

III. For particulars, plans, and specifications, apply at this office.

IV. Contractors will need and sufficient security to be executed in ten (10) days from date of award of contract.

V. Work to be begun in ten (10) days after contract is signed.

VI. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Department.

VII. Proposals to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside, "Proposals for Construction of Breakwater for Outer Harbor of Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to

BVT. COLONEL D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Real Estate Wanted!

The undersigned will receive offers from owners of lots, to sell to the city of Chicago, for the Fire Department, lots located in the vicinity of Desplaines and Van Buren-sts.; also, in the vicinity of State and Twenty-second-sts.; also, in the vicinity of Western-av. and Madison-st.; also, in the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av. and Douglas-place; also in the vicinity of Ward's Rolling Mill.

The first mentioned lot should be about 25 feet, and the others from 25 to 30 feet front, and at least 115 feet deep to an alley.

Bids will be received at the Comptroller's Office until the 8th day of August, and will be submitted by the Comptroller to the Common Council for its action thereon.

GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, [illegible] July, 1870.

Congress having provided by "An Act," approved June 17, 1870, [illegible] for the supply of artificial limbs [illegible]

Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon General [illegible]

[illegible]

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by the office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will be furnished [illegible]

Applications for transportation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Quartermaster General, [illegible]

All the [illegible] will be forwarded from this office, with the blank forms of application, the amount of commutation of an artificial limb [illegible].

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,

115 LaSalle-st.

FLAX SEED.

FLAX SEED!

50,000 Bushels Wanted at the Highest Market Price. Delivered in Chicago this month and next.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

152 Washington-st.

CHAMPAGNE.

CONSULAR

SEAL

CHAMPAGNE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

MINER & MORIARTY,

for the transaction of a general [illegible] business [illegible]

Chicago, July 18, 1870.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of [illegible] is dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Chicago, July 25, 1870.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN

FIRE, MARINE, AND

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO.

OF CHICAGO.

Capital, $[illegible]. Chartered 1865.

Office, 154 Washington-st.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

HOW TO RAISE REVENUE.

In his recent political speech in Indiana, Senator Morton said, speaking of the tariff: "We must have money to carry on the government, and if we do not get it by a tariff on goods imported from foreign countries, we must get it by direct taxation."

Is not the Senator aware that one-half of the national revenues, for eight years past, have been derived from what he calls "direct taxation?" People are no longer to be scared by the term "direct taxation," as they know all about it.

But, while the Senator was instructing his constituents on the question of taxation, it is to be regretted that he purposely omitted to explain to them, that when a stamp or license tax, a tax on sales, on incomes, on banks, on gas, on gross receipts, or on liquors or tobacco is levied, the government gets all the yield of the tax; and that when it is levied on such imports as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, chocolate, brandy, wines, silk, and hundreds of other articles not produced in the United States, or but to a limited extent, the government gets all, or nearly all, the tax assessed thereon. And it is to be regretted, for his own sake, he did not also explain to his audience that when a duty is levied on a class of goods that is produced both at home and abroad, such as salt, lumber, iron, steel, cloth, calico, crockery, glass, furniture, and carpets, the people pay the tax on all that is consumed, but the government only receives the fraction paid on the imported portion of these goods. For example, if fifty million dollars' worth of steel are purchased in a year, of which ten millions are imported, and the duty is 60 per cent, the people pay thirty millions of taxes on steel, of which the government collects six millions, and the steel manufacturers collect and pocket the other twenty-four millions. We know this bounty to the latter is called "protection to home industry," but names do not change the nature of things; for, no matter by what name it goes, it is, nevertheless, a subsidy to special interests, and is abstracted, every dollar of it, from the pockets of the people.

Take the whole range of competing foreign and domestic goods and it is safe to estimate their aggregate wholesale value at one thousand millions of dollars per annum; and the tariff imposed at 60 per cent. One hundred and fifty millions of the total are imported, and the remaining eight hundred and fifty millions are not imported.

The whole amount of tax collected on these goods by the government and manufacturers is as follows: On the imports the government collects $90,000,000; on the non-imports the manufacturers collect $510,000,000. It is just as certain that the manufacturers collect the latter sum as it is that the government collects the former. The manufacturers charge the same price for their goods that the importer does. The only difference in price is caused by the fineness and finish. The aim of the manufacturer is to get as high a price for his fabrics as the importer gets with the tariff and transportation added. Thus, if a bolt of broadcloth costs the importer in Germany $100, and delivered in New York with the tariff added $175, he will sell it for about $200. The manufacturer also charges $200 for the same quantity and quality of cloth. The consumer pays just as much tariff in one case as in the other, with this difference, that, whereas the government gets the $60 of tariff on the imported bale of cloth, the New England manufacturer grabs it on the sale of the domestic bale. This is what is called "protection;" but the polite name is "bounty;" the true name is legalized robbery.

If imported articles paid no duties, they would sell to consumers for less than half what is now charged for them, and the domestic articles would necessarily sell at equivalent rates. When four-fifths of a certain line of goods are made in New England, the people of the West pay one dollar of tariff to the government and four dollars to the New England capitalists. A reduction of one-fifth in the duty on any article made both in the Eastern States and in Europe, results in a saving to the Western consumers equal to the present entire tariff on that line of goods, because, on the average, less than one-fifth of the goods are imported, and, as the manufacturers levy the same rate of duties as the government does, it follows that an abatement of 20 per cent on the tariff represents a whole dollar of saving to the people. A reduction of one-fifth of the duty on competing imports would save the people $18,000,000 on the cost of the imports and $72,000,000 a year on the cost of New England and Pennsylvania manufactures. The government would lose the $18,000,000 of revenue which it collects on these imports, and the Eastern manufacturers would lose the $72,000,000 of revenue they collect from the people on their stuffs.

Is it any wonder they are eternally plotting and lobbying for more tariff, seeing that they are permitted to collect more than four-fifths of it? They can well afford to keep lawyers in Congress to work for their interests; to make lying and deceptive speeches, and throw dust into the eyes of the innocent, confiding, unsophisticated masses.

No man in Congress knows better than Governor Morton that a high tariff on competing goods is also a high tariff on domestic goods of similar description. But he saw proper to leave the impression on the minds of his auditors that the best way to raise revenue was by means of a high tariff on imports, whereby the government gets one dollar in six of the amount taken out of the pockets of the people. We can conceive of no party interests in Indiana that will be promoted by an advocacy of such a scheme of wholesale plunder of the industrial masses, and there is certainly no party necessity to justify it.

THE LINE OF CAMPAIGN.

A recent despatch from Paris, purporting to give the present French plan of campaign, whether inspired from headquarters or not, tallies well with the accounts thus far received of the movements of the French forces. The telegram stated that the French would enter Germany via Baden, and would make Frankfort the immediate objective point of their campaign. The possession of Frankfort by the French would serve several objects. It would sever Prussia from her southern allies, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and bring the seat of war into the very heart of the recently annexed States of Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau; and it would get to the rear of the Rhine territory which France desires to annex, without carrying the fighting into that territory. By entering Prussia by the Strasbourg route, Napoleon will reach the rear of the great castle of Ehrenbreitstein and all the fortifications along the Rhine by a shorter route, and probably no harder fighting than would be required to reach them from [illegible] invading the left bank, while it is not improbable that the firm establishment at Frankfort, besides giving him the use of the Rhine and the Main for bringing his supplies, would, of itself, compel the practical abandonment of the left bank by the Prussian forces. In pursuance of this general plan, the French troops seem to be concentrating for an invasion of Germany via Strasbourg or some point on the Upper Rhine. From Strasbourg to [illegible] a distance of [illegible] eighty miles in length, the country is described as not [illegible] eighteen railway train loads of Algerian troops, which are among the best soldiers of the French army, are set down at Strasbourg. Indeed, it is stated that the army under MacMahon, the Duke of Magenta, and virtual Commander-in-Chief, will cross to the German side of the Rhine. As it would be wholly at variance with modern ideas of concentration to invade simultaneously at two points too distant from each other for mutual support, we gather from the statement that the three army corps, now near Strasbourg, under MacMahon, are to cross to the right bank of the Rhine, as the vanguard of the army of invasion; that, at present, the Emperor commands the reserves; and that, when the remainder of the French army enters Prussia, it will follow the lead of MacMahon. Napoleon would thereby avoid the blunder of destroying the country he desires to possess.

Crossing at Strasbourg, the French, at a few miles from the Rhine, enter or pass along the borders of the "Black Forest" of Baden. A distance of about sixty miles lies between them and Frankfort. In this intermediate sixty miles the first heavy battle or battles may probably be fought. It is filled with names of localities more or less obscure, but soon to be famous in history—Kehl, Appenweier, Achern, Baden, Freudenstadt, Rastadt, Neu Bulach, *Stuttgart*, Pforzheim, *Carlsruhe*, Bretten, Bruchsal, *Heidelberg*, *Mannheim*, Weinheim, Bensheim, Gernsheim, Oppenheim, Langen, FRANKFORT. The line of advance lies down the right, or east, bank of the Rhine, and mainly through a level country, occasionally broken by spurs of hills from the eastward. A contrary despatch, of later date, states that General Bazaine, in command of 30,000 men, a force barely large enough for a diversion, is about to cross from Metz into Rhenish Prussia, and that a great battle is expected on the Moselle. It is also stated that the army of Africa is arriving at Metz, and that Strasbourg was nearly deserted. Doubtless the movement of Bazaine into Rhenish Prussia would lead to an engagement of some kind, but we are not prepared to believe that the plan announced only twelve hours previous, of a heavy invasion of the right bank of the Rhine, near Strasbourg, under MacMahon, has been abandoned for a mere reconnoissance in force along the Moselle, under Bazaine. The latter is more probably the adjunct or feint, the former the main movement. We are confirmed in this view by the fact that even the latter report states that "The Prussians seem to be falling back behind the Rhine," *i. e.*, the right or eastern bank thereof. They would not do so unless they anticipated, and indeed knew, that Napoleon's line of invasion would be in that direction, crossing the Rhine at Strasbourg and striking toward Frankfort. They evidently regard Bazaine's movement down the Moselle as a feint. Whichever may be the actual line of invasion, there can be no doubt that the entire French army is now moving, or ready to move; that the Emperor is by this time on the ground; and that the news of a bloody conflict is almost certain to reach us within a few days.

THE IRISH AND THE WAR IN EUROPE.

"According to THE TRIBUNE, to be an Irishman is only less a crime than to be a Catholic; to be either, is equivalent to being a rebel, and to oppose the war in Europe, so long as there are German votes to be gained, is to be an Irishman, a Catholic, and a rebel altogether."—*Chicago Times.*

That is the mode of argument by which the late champion of rebellion in America, and the present defender of the most atrocious war of the century, seeks to direct attention from the real issue. The motive which induces a few Irish-Americans to favor the French in the present war, is the impression that, eventually, England may become involved, and then, regardless of who may be right and who may be wrong, the Celtic race must expect that "something will be done" by which Irishmen will have their anti-British feelings gratified. How and in what manner this something is to be accomplished, is unknown. We are also fully aware that at least one-fourth of the population of North Germany are Roman Catholics, and that, sharing the universal feeling in favor of German unity and German Empire, they are as hostile to France as their other countrymen. When the day shall come that all Germany shall be consolidated in one empire, under one central authority, the population classified as Protestants and Catholics will be nearly equally divided. In view of these facts, it is absurd to attribute this war to any theological dispute, because those engaged in it on the side of Prussia have no such division when it becomes a question of the defence or the maintenance of German unity. In the French provinces on the Rhine, the population is both German and French. These are both Catholics and Protestants. France is not regarded by the Catholic Church as its special champion, except as it has protected the Pope in his temporal power against his Italian enemies. The French Church has always been more or less rebellious; has always maintained an independent, or Gallican, authority, and at the recent council her Bishops stood side by side with those from Germany in denying the recent assumptions of infallibility at Rome. Both German and French Bishops return from the council partisans of their respective nationalities, but agreeing in all that pertains to the freedom of the citizen in reference to his country, and his political obligations. The Roman Catholics in Germany have had a new experience. Austria has, within a few years, vied with Prussia in establishing freedom of conscience throughout her dominions, and in the practical separation of State and Church. In no part of Europe is there more freedom in religious matters than in Prussia; in no part of the civilized globe is there less social or political proscription, or persecution, on account of religion than in Prussia. Religious liberty is more than anything, a plant of slow growth. It is difficult to eradicate the theory, that a church in power can preserve its own existence only by the sword. Governments founded upon dogmatic theology are inevitably despotisms of the most cruel character, and there can be no participation by the church in civil government, without, to some extent, making the latter a despotism. But religious liberty once established is not easily overthrown. The population of Germany, and especially of the Prussian States, being divided upon religious matters, toleration becomes a matter of necessity, and under that toleration the sentiment of German unity has grown with a vigor and intensity that bids fair to make the united race the great power of continental Europe. In this war, the German Protestant fights for religious liberty in the Catholic States of the empire; the Catholic German fights for the same liberty in the Protestant States, and, under the Protestant house on the Prussian throne, both fight against the traditional enemy of German unity, for their race, their country, their language, and the common glory of their history.

This war in Europe is a crime against the whole human family. It has no justification whatever. It is a wanton sacrifice of blood to gratify the ambition of a man whose only title is that he bears the family name of another unprincipled adventurer who kept Europe under arms for twenty years.

The Democratic press of this country have, as by a common instinct, espoused the cause of France, just as the Tories of England took the side of the rebels in our civil war. The British Tories hated our form of government, and rejoiced at the promise of its overthrow. The Democratic party of this country hate the Germans because the latter, as a class, are Republicans. They gratify their partisan spleen by expressing the wish that Prussia may be whipped. It is the old story of the lubberly boy, who said, "If I can't lick you, I can make mouths at your sister." So the Democratic newspapers are making mouths at Prussia, to revenge the almost solid Republican vote of the Germans of this country. In this disreputable business they disregard the circumstances of the war, and call upon everybody who votes the Democratic ticket to cry out for Napoleon, who so long and ardently desired to recognize the Southern Confederacy. We can understand how a follower of Jeff. Davis, and a believer in the "lost cause," may feel gratefully disposed toward Napoleon, who throughout our war was on their side, but we do not understand how Irish-American citizens, who are appealing to the world for sympathy for Ireland, can find under any obligations to the Democratic party to become partisans of Louis Napoleon in a senseless war upon Prussia. We know that there were Irishmen weak enough to be deluded into riots and resistance to defeat the drafts in 1863 and '64, and that they engaged in these at the solicitation of Democratic leaders, but even that most expensive stupidity was rational when compared with this senseless tirade against Prussia, merely because the Germans in the United States vote the Republican ticket. Is it not time for the Irish-Americans to think and act for themselves—to have an opinion and a policy of their own, instead of being blind followers of the Democratic party? Have they not permitted that party to make Ishmaelites of them quite long enough?

THE CHICAGO ELEVATORS.

The vote of the people of this State on the separate article of the constitution relating to "warehouses" was a fair indication of the popular sentiment as to the necessity of some stringent regulation to prevent fraud and robbery in the grain elevators of Chicago. The people had waited long for the slow movement of courts of law, and, therefore, when the State Convention proposed to place an article in the constitution on that subject, it met with universal favor. The people have now spoken, and the next step will be something else.

The elevator monopoly has been successful in its frauds solely by reason of the aid and co-operation offered it by the railroads. We suppose it is stating nothing new when we say that this co-operation had its origin in a partnership between railway officers and the warehouse proprietors, and that the stockholders of no railway company participated in any way in the profits of the transaction. The railway companies, as such, have endured the odium, while they have not had any share of the profits. The railroads have aided the elevator monopoly by refusing to deliver grain to its owners except through warehouses within the combination, and thus, having shippers absolutely within their power, the monopoly has been able to issue receipts *ad libitum*, or, by giving out that the grain was "hot," to depreciate the value of both grain and receipts that they might buy the latter back at a liberal discount. This game has been played at an immense profit to those engaged in it, but at the expense of the shippers, and to the great injury of the general business of this city. The name of a Chicago warehouseman has become synonymous with that of a pirate, in the agricultural districts, and there has been ample justification therefor, although some innocent men suffer with the guilty. A man who sends 1,000 bushels of wheat to Chicago, and obtains a receipt for 800; who pays 2 cents storage, and is next day told his grain is "hot," and is compelled to sell the receipt back to the warehouseman at a loss of 10 cents a bushel, and who sees that same grain sold and delivered next day as perfectly sound, and at the full price, has just cause to pronounce this system of doing business a swindle, and those engaged in it robbers. Such transactions have become so common that the Chicago grain market is a stench in the nostrils of the whole country. It may be safely affirmed that no man voluntarily sends his grain to Chicago who can send it elsewhere; men send grain here and submit to be robbed because they have no choice. It is well known that wheat is sent daily from Northern Illinois to Milwaukee, and corn to Toledo, to escape what is considered unavoidable robbery at the Chicago elevators. Shippers have no confidence in the Chicago market. If grain in store here advances, the cry of "hot corn" is raised, and, in the absence of the least proof of the fact, the grain falls, the receipts are purchased at their depreciated value, and the shipper loses all the benefit of the rise. Last year corn advanced 40 cents a bushel, and the outstanding receipts were worth several millions of dollars; immediately "hot corn" was announced, and the elevators refused to permit their stock to be examined or to state the amount of outstanding receipts. Those receipts fell 40 cents per bushel. It is generally believed that the issue of bogus receipts was very large, and that the profits of the fraud were enormous. These things have been repeated beyond endurance, and the wholesale dealers in general merchandise in Milwaukee and Toledo are reaping an unusual harvest from persons who have followed their grain to those cities, and have there made their purchases. What a commentary upon these frauds is furnished by trains of cars passing Chicago daily, bearing wheat to Milwaukee and corn to Toledo, and, returning, passing Chicago with general merchandise, purchased at these places! Ask the wholesale merchants of Chicago if this is not a true statement. So scandalous has become the reputation of the Chicago elevators that shippers will send their grain at a loss elsewhere, sooner than run the risk of being robbed in this city.

We have spoken thus freely of this matter because it is useless to disguise the fact that the general trade of this city is being driven away because the shipment of grain has been diverted to other places, to avoid the knaveries practised at the elevators. These facts call for an immediate protest and decisive action on the part of the business men of Chicago, and should provoke immediate investigation on the part of every railroad company doing business here. Unless there be some stop put to these outrages, the time will come when Chicago will be avoided as if it were a pest house or the headquarters of banditti, and there will be nine bushels of grain passing around it to other points for every one received here.

Farmers and shippers having grain in store in Chicago ought never to be deceived by the cries of "hot" grain. In nine cases out of ten it is a false alarm, intended to run down the price of grain. Let them hold on to their receipts, and the grain will turn out to be perfectly sound in a few days. If it does not, let the holders of receipts sue the elevators for the difference between the good grain sent into warehouse and the bad grain taken out.

The Michigan Legislature meets to-day to consider the question of submitting a constitutional amendment to the people to legalize municipal subscriptions to railroads. The question is likely to be divided into three parts: First, that which relates to bonds already issued to railroads and by them sold, and which have been declared unlawful and void by the Supreme Court of the State; second, that which relates to bonds voted to railroads, but not yet delivered to them; third, the general question of future issues of bonds by municipal corporations to railway companies. The latest advices from Lansing indicate that the third proposition will not receive the requisite vote in the Legislature, and that the second will, perhaps, be defeated, while the first will probably pass, and be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

The first proposition is, practically, an attempt to legalize counterfeit money, under the pretence of keeping faith with public creditors. If the Michigan town bond jobbers are like the Illinois variety, they are the most impudent and unprincipled adventurers out of jail. They have induced a numerical majority of the people of certain localities to attempt an unlawful act, viz., to mortgage the property of private citizens, without their consent, for the benefit of private corporations. The Supreme Court of the State has declared it to be an unlawful act. It has, in substance, pronounced the mortgage void, for want of the consent of the mortgagor. Now it is gravely proposed that the whole State of Michigan shall be called upon, not to assume and pay the unlawful and unconstitutional bonds, but to declare that the consent of the mortgagor was given, when, in point of fact, it was not. And all this on the score of good faith! We cannot believe that the Michigan Legislature will commit itself to the absurdity of legalizing counterfeit money; still less that the people of Michigan will ratify it.

New Orleans has invented an application of India rubber as a motive power for the running of street cars. The invention is very simple. It consists in the use of an India rubber band, 320 feet in natural length, stretched out to ten times that length. This is first wound around one drum, so that, as it unwinds, its retractile power propels the car, and in addition, winds it up around another drum as tightly as it was around the first drum, minus the power lost in overcoming the friction of the car. So it winds and unwinds, first upon one drum and then upon the other, until the loss of power occasioned by the moving of the car renders it necessary to wind the thing up, by a renewed application of steam power. It is claimed that it will reduce the expense of running a street car to one-fifth its present cost, which, if followed by a corresponding reduction of fares, would reduce city fares to about two cents. It is [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

The War Excitement in San Francisco.

Napoleon's Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

A Distinguished Mexican General Going to Prussia.

An Old Humbug Revamped.

The Anti-Chinese Campaign.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.

Well, here we are again, in a blaze of excitement, with crowds standing around the telegraph offices and publishing offices of the newspapers, as in the old civil war times, which we remember something as we remember a hideous nightmare dream, simply because we cannot forget it, strive we ever so hard.

I doubt if the excitement in Chicago can at all equal that in San Francisco, for the reason that we have more of a cosmopolitan population, and a more direct interest in the issue of the fight. With numerous French and German vessels, freighted with goods for our merchants, bound for this port, and a certainty that some of them will be captured en route, and a large surplus of wheat and barley on our hands for exportation, for which we de- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]KEY AND EGYPT.

[illegible]

THE GREAT OMAHA BRIDGE.

Description of the Work—The Tubes—The Mode of Sinking—Interesting Facts—The Bridge to be Completed Within a Year.

From the Omaha Herald, July 25.

We yesterday visited the bridge site for the purpose of taking notes of the progress that is being made on this gigantic structure.

The work is being carried on under the immediate supervision of T. E. Sickles, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, assisted by an able corps of experienced engineers and mechanics.

The supervision and inspection of machinery, etc., necessary to carry on the work is under the eye of Fred. E. Sickles, Esq., a very able and practical mechanical engineer. The setting up of the engines and care of the motive power is in the hands of John [illegible], Esq., who has earned the reputation of being a first-class machinist and a hard worker.

The wood-work necessary to place the machinery in position, consisting of immense derricks firmly seated on two half barges, cut in two and made strong for this purpose, is carried on under the efficient management of Mr. Charles A. Hayes, a practical ship carpenter, and so far has constituted no small part of the beginning of the end. We found two of these derrick barges on the west bank nearly in readiness for final machinery, and was told they will be towed in position in the middle of the river, firmly anchored, and the work of sinking columns on two more pier sites begun in a day or two.

The Metamora is being overhauled, and will be used by the company as a towboat, commanded by Captain Davidson.

The thimble tubes are 10 feet long and 8½ feet in diameter, 2½ inches thick, and weigh 18,000 pounds each. Yet a system of [illegible] blocks places one of them on a narrow gauge platform car, made for the purpose, is pushed to the pier site on a temporary track, lowered to position, and held by means of a combination of blocks, tackle, &c., attached to the large derrick, firmly bolted to the top of the tube or column last sunk, the air lock replaced on top, and the work of sinking is resumed.

The pneumatic system of sinking these columns is, to most people, a very novel process, interesting to witness, and deserving close attention and study. Space will permit but a brief description.

A small engine forces air down into the column [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish and the American [illegible]

[illegible]

UTAH.

The Corinne Convention of the 16th.

General Maxwell Nominated as Congressional Delegate.

The Campaign Begun in Salt Lake City.

General News.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 20.

The political agitation for the reconstruction of Utah has assumed shape and begun. The anti-Mormon element elected a sort of Central Committee at the Salt Lake City election last spring, which called a Delegate Convention at Corinne, on the 16th July, inst., for the purpose of putting in nomination an anti-Mormon or Liberal candidate for Congress. I wrote you on the 1st that it was the intention to do this through a mass convention at Corinne, on the Fourth. That idea didn't seem to meet with general favor, and so it was given up.

The Delegate Convention met at Corinne, pursuant to call, on the 16th, nine counties being represented by gentlemen whose names are subjoined: [illegible]

[illegible]

The business was conducted with the utmost formality and decorum. Major Charles H. Hempstead, who came here in Connor's command, eight years ago, conducted the *Union Vedette* in its palmy days, for the last five years, and now United States Attorney for Utah, a soldier, a lawyer, scholar, and gentleman, was elected Chairman of the permanent organization; Wells Spicer, editor, lawyer, and Judge, in days gone by at Tipton, Iowa, Secretary; and a number of gentlemen Vice Presidents. The committee on resolutions reported as follows, to-wit:

PLATFORM.

The convention, composed of delegates from the counties of Box Elder, Weber, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Millard, and Piute, duly elected by loyal and law-abiding citizens of the Territory, submit the following platform to our fellow-citizens worthy of their support:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any union of Church and State, and to that system whereby the rights of citizens in a free republic have been ignored by an irresponsible priesthood, and the political and temporal affairs of the Territory made subservient to a Church hierarchy.

[illegible]

THE CANDIDATE.

The nomination of a candidate being next in order, General Connor proposed the name of General George R. Maxwell, formerly Colonel of the First Michigan Cavalry, now Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake, and, upon motion of E. P. Johnson, General Maxwell was nominated by acclamation.

[illegible]

FIRST POLITICAL MEETING IN SALT LAKE CITY.

[illegible]

FOURTH OF JULY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

AMES AND M'CABE.

[illegible]

ITEMS.

The 13th United States Infantry, Colonel De Trobriand, has arrived at Camp Douglas. Last evening General Augur came in, it is understood, to definitely locate a two-company post at or near Provo. The garrison at Camp Douglas is also to be strengthened somewhat.

[illegible]

Hussey, Dahler & Co. have succeeded Wilson & Morton as bankers at Corinne. [illegible]

DOUGLAS.

RELICS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

One of the Most Remarkable Sales on Record—Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars Obtained.

From the London Daily News.

The prices given at this sale on Saturday exceeded all expectation. Every one knew that men would bid high, and that some of the most popular lots would give rise to keen competition, but they really far surpassed expectation, and the statistics of the Charles Dickens sale will long remain among the most interesting traditions of Messrs. Christie & Manson's famous rooms. The great room was full before 1 o'clock, and punctually at the latter hour the first lot, a little water-color drawing of Rochester by Norman, was put up. [illegible]

[illegible]

RALPH MONTGOMERY.

Death of the Historical Negro, of Iowa—Sketch of His Life and Early Career.

From the Dubuque Times, July 24.

What man, woman or child, who has resided in Dubuque any length of time, but has met and conversed with that aged man, Ralph Montgomery, or as he was better known, "Old Rafe?" [illegible]

[illegible]

SOCIAL EVIL STATISTICS.

The Police Lists and What they Show—Causes of Crime, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 24.

[illegible]

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

What a Colonial M. P. Thinks of Annexation and Liberty—The British Colonial System—An Important Reversal of Policy—An Anglo-American Protectorate of the Dominion—Effect of the Present War.

Montreal (July 20) Correspondence of the New York World.

I had recently a conversation with Hon. L. S. Huntington, the member for Shefford, in reference to Canadian independence or annexation to the United States. As the question is of some importance at present, the following detailed report of the conversation may be of interest:

Reporter. I believe you advocate the independence of Canada?

Mr. Huntington. Yes; not as a colonist, but as a citizen of the empire.

R. Do you look upon independence as an avenue to annexation with the United States?

Mr. H. Certainly not; I believe independence to be an antidote for annexation, which may otherwise take place.

R. Do you think that the independence of Canada would conflict with the colonial policy of England?

Mr. H. I do not; England may be glad to get rid of us, for we may endanger her peace with the United States.

R. I thought the policy of England was "ships, colonies, and commerce?"

Mr. H. It was at one time; now it is "ships, markets and commerce."

R. Should Canada become independent, would England be the loser?

Mr. H. No; I rather think she would gain by it. I am convinced that independence would bring capitalists to Canada, who would develope our resources, and in time we would become profitable customers to England.

R. Does Canada derive any benefit from her connection with England?

Mr. H. Nothing, except in the matter of defence, and this is of doubtful utility; for who will England defend us against, but her own enemies? What had we to do with the Trent affair, the Alabama claims, or the Fenians? My view of English defence simply means that Canada may, at some future day, become a vast battle-field, the result of a quarrel which would not in the least concern us.

R. If Canada were independent could quarrels with the United States be avoided?

Mr. H. I do not mean to predict that; we have no occasion for dangerous quarrels with the Americans; our interests are blended with theirs, and tend to mutual benefit and good-will; however, the dangers of conflict would be greatly removed if the ties which bind us to Britain were severed. As it is at present, it could only be through a desire to strike at England that the Americans would attack us.

R. But the United States might be aggressive when Canada would be deprived of British protection?

Mr. H. I see no reason to fear it; the Americans are not an aggressive people. Mexico, Cuba, and South America have not been molested by the United States; besides, I do not suppose there would be much difficulty for Canada in arranging for a British and American protectorate.

R. Might not the present war between France and Prussia endanger Canada?

Mr. H. It is possible; for in the event of England espousing one side and the United States the other, it is easy to conceive that Canada would be placed in a very embarrassing position on account of her being a colony of Great Britain. This simple fact alone would seem to me to be a very strong argument in favor of Canadian independence. Here we are, having no quarrels of our own, but liable at any moment to be brought into them through European politics.

[illegible]

R. Is the feeling for independence general throughout Canada?

Mr. H. I do not mean to say it is general, but it is on the increase.

R. Do you believe that independence is the ultimate destiny of Canada?

Mr. H. I do. British statesmen are well aware of the fact. [illegible]

[illegible]

R. Would independence remove this feeling?

Mr. H. Yes; for the danger of Canada being involved in a British and American quarrel would be removed. The possibility of a quarrel of this kind retards our development.

R. Might not a like feeling of distrust exist even after independence would be obtained?

Mr. H. I see no reason why it should. The Americans, as I said before, are not an aggressive people; however, our dependence would be in the right and the comity of nations.

R. By what means do you expect the independence of Canada to be achieved?

Mr. H. Peaceably, through the intelligence and the wisdom of our people, as a necessary consequence to our prosperity and happiness. The accomplishment of this is a mere question of time.

R. What form of government would you advocate for Canada in the event of her becoming independent?

Mr. H. That would entirely depend on circumstances. [illegible] However, it is premature to discuss this question.

A Whole Family Murdered.

Paris Correspondence of the New York World.

It seems as if wholesale murder must be contagious this year. A well-known lawyer of Naples, Giuseppe Ev—o, took refuge from the summer heats of that capital in the Valley of Ufita, near Castel Taverna, at a village named Ariano. He took his whole family with him. [illegible]

[illegible]

Michigan Railroad Bonds.

OFFICE OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 25, 1870.

MESSRS. WILKINS & CO.: *Gentlemen:* Yours of the 20th instant has been received, advising of the non-payment of Port Huron coupons, "owing to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional the law under which these bonds were issued."

This bank has had much experience in the purchase, repudiation, prosecution and recovery of bonds situated like the Port Huron. I beg to refer you to 21 Howard's Reports, 539, Knox County *vs.* Aspinwall; 1 Wallace's United States Supreme Court Reports, 83, Warren County *vs.* Hackett. Both of these cases were our own. Mr. Hackett is our President. We went through years of litigation in the United States Courts, incurred great expenses, obtained judgments and recovered our money from both counties. Knox County was in Indiana and Warren County was in Pennsylvania. The United States Supreme Court held that bonds that have passed into second or third hands are bills of exchange, and must be paid. I hope we shall not have to go into the third State. A contest would be hopeless for Michigan—delay, expense, without benefit to any of the parties, would be the fruit of resistance to payment. Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL LORD, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, July 27:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.

The rumor that the Bank of France may shortly suspend specie payments was not unexpected. [illegible]

[illegible]

The cotton crop of this year is estimated at [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.

LUMBER.—The offerings at the wholesale docks were again of a liberal character, but with a slim attendance of buyers only a few instances were transacted, at about prices current on Tuesday. [illegible]

Cargo schr Geo. L. Learer, from Manistee; 180 m ft joist scantling and timber, at $11.00; sold by J. H. Lochran & Co.

Cargo schr Lincoln Dall, from Bay DeNoc, 175 m ft mixed lumber, strips at $12.00, balance at $10.50; sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Eliza Day, from Bay Settlement, 1,000 m A shingles, (to arrive), at $3.12½; sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Phenix, from Menominee, 175 m ft lumber, largely sideboards, at $10.50, lath at $2.00; sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Fashion, from Muskegon, 130 m ft strips and boards, at $14.75; sold by Phillips & Browne.

AT THE YARDS.

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.

BUTTER.—The market remains inactive, with no prospect of immediate improvement. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............July 27.

[illegible]

CLEARED............July 27.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend

[illegible]

Dr. Hassell,

[illegible]

Private Consultations,

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

Private Matters,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. [illegible]

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

Railway Agents,

12 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

☞ Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALES,

U. S. STANDARD,

Of all Sizes, with latest improvements. Examine and Buy the best.

FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,
179 Lake-st., Chicago.
145 and 147 Walnut-st., Cincinnati.
[illegible], St. Louis.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

The Failure of a Wood-Wanted Man—Contested Will.

Schooner Case—$10,000 Wanted—Breach of Promise—Alleged Embezzlement.

United States District Court.

IN ADMIRALTY.

James D. Yates et al. v. Charles Croyer et al. Libel upon a charter party, seeking to recover damages for a breach of contract. On the 5th of November, 1869, libellants were the owners of the schooner Cornelia, and defendants, Croyer and [illegible], chartered the schooner to go to [illegible] Bay, and bring thence a cargo of wood and cedar posts. Yates, as master of the schooner, before entering into the contract, ascertained the nature of the loading, and the facilities for, and inconveniences of, loading. It was further understood that there might be another vessel at the pier, in which event they would have to go about two miles to an inlet called Eagle Harbor, and take on the cargo by scows. As was anticipated, upon arrival, a vessel was found at the pier, and the Cornelia proceeded to Eagle Harbor. She arrived in the afternoon, and Croyer went to arrange to load. He was unable to commence this until about midnight, when they had procured one scow of the capacity of from ten to fifteen cords of wood. About 10 a. m. they had procured another scow. The work of loading was continued until 4 o'clock next morning, when, owing to the roughness of the water, the vessel was obliged to leave all and cast anchor away from the pier. She remained out until about [illegible] o'clock on Saturday night, when she came in to the pier again, and work was resumed. At 3 o'clock Sunday a. m. the wood and posts upon the pier were all on board. The Captain announced his determination to leave, although there was still room in the hold and on deck for from thirty to forty cords more of wood. Croyer insisted upon remaining until Monday, stating that his men refused to work on Sunday; that they had been overworked, and that on Monday he would complete the lading from the schooner Arcadia sunk at the pier, or by wood from the woods. The Captain cast off his lines and sailed for Chicago. He libelled the vessel, claiming demurrage and loss of profit by reason of not receiving a full cargo. The testimony showed no lack of diligence on the part of respondents, but did show that the Captain was stimulated to haste by the fact that his insurance would expire before his arrival into port unless he left when he did. The Court (Blodgett), held respondents not to blame, but gave decree for a trifling sum of freight unpaid on that part of a cargo brought to port.

A [illegible] CHARGE.

United States v. Abraham [illegible]. This is a [illegible]

[illegible]

from Peter Fish, an elderly German whom she had brought into her house.

[illegible]

A man named William Duggan was held to bail in [illegible] for further examination, on the charge of mayhem. He bit off his brother-in-law's nose.

—William Riley, Henry Quinn, and [illegible] were fined $10 each for fighting on the streets.

[illegible]

There were only a few cases of drunk and disorderly, yesterday, before Justice Moore.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Scandinavian Sympathies with France Contradicted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The undersigned, [illegible] Scandinavian residents of Chicago, [illegible] known to the community at large, [illegible] have had nothing to do with, nor did they [illegible] anything about, the Scandinavian [illegible] held at Williams' Hotel to declare its sympathies with France in the present conflict between that country and Germany. The men, who composed the meeting, agreed upon between themselves only, are, with a very few exceptions, entirely unknown to us, and we, for our part, must protest against their calling themselves "The Scandinavians of Chicago." We owe it to our American fellow-citizens generally, hereby to declare that, had a regular Scandinavian meeting been called for the purpose, we should have been there and protested against any sympathies being extended and expressed to that usurper, who, in the hour of greatest peril to our adopted country, proposed to break the blockade of the Southern ports, and attempted to sneak into it by way of Mexico, through his armed hordes to assist the rebels in dividing the American Union, with which we had long since cast our lots as one and forever inseparable; and we should, on the contrary, have contended for: that an address be sent the governments of our native lands imploring their strictest neutrality, as to our innermost conviction the only true policy for Scandinavia to pursue in the war that now threatens to involve Europe.

Whatever consolation, therefore, the ruler of France may derive from these Scandinavian clique sympathies here, he is welcome to it; at the same time as we, for ourselves, desire it distinctly understood that we could never have been made instrumental to such perfidy.

[illegible] PAOLI, M. D.	IVER LAWSON.
H. P. GRYDEN.	ANDREW NELSON.
F. O. BROWN.	LEWIS H. JOHNSON.
CHARLES FREM.	HENRY SIEGEL.
P. B. LARSON.	H. E. O. PETERSON.
B. HENDERSON.	ANDREW NELSON.
P. J. HURLANDER.	PAUL ANDERSON.
T. N. QUALEN, M. D.	ANDREW LARSON.
CHAS. ERICKSON.	FRANK SENDELL.
SVEN FRAGERUD.	JONAS JOHNSON.
FRANCIS E. JOCKNICK.	N. P. LINDEY.
J. G. PRINCELL.	PETER AASEN.
NOREL SCHRODER.	A. ALMENT.
CAPTAIN J. HANSEN.	JOHN LARSON.
SAM. ARENTS.	PETER PETERSON.
G. BRETHON.	O. L. LARSON.
C. J. STENBERT.	G. A. BOHMAN.
CHARLES J. SENDELL.	

Time permitting, hundreds of other names of well-known Scandinavians here could easily have been obtained for this protest.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1870.

[illegible]

LONG BRANCH.

Social Contrasts There.

Two Retired Actresses.

Some Men.

Gaming, Racing, and Soforth.

A Visit to the Club House.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONG BRANCH, July 23.

The President is now snugly fixed in his cottage, and his vehicles, containing himself or some members of his family, may be seen frequently speeding round the turn on the West End. He will be entitled to the best of the limited society ranking with himself as householders here, for there are only about sixty private cottages in all Long Branch, and only about ten or twenty of these are occupied by men taking even disputed rank for intellectual or social consideration. The average cottager by the sea at this spot is your horseman, your senior merchant partner of semi-sporting propensities, your actor-manager, and your city mushroom, whether of the flower of politics, money-shaving, or quasi law. An uninteresting set, fond of importance and yearning for the newspaper notice they affect to despise. These are the President's neighbors. The best of them—the best being determined by a sort of snobbish blackballing performed with the eyebrows—try horses on the beach drive, encourage their daughters to know one another, give a supper twice a season, and open half a basket of champagne every second night. Occasionally they drive to the hotel, and call on somebody, and all the courtesies of our poor humanity are then enacted, the poorest piece of pertness being received with roars of laughter, which subsides and is revived again and again, as if it could not be helped, and at last closes with a chorus of "So good!"

VISITING SCENES AT THE BRANCH.

I greatly enjoy seeing the cottager come, in this way, to the hotel, his family looking distantly askant at the crowded piazza, where everybody, with the serenity of feeling at home, looks on critically. Somebody amongst the Piazzaites suddenly cries:

"Dear me! there is Mrs. Greenvilla, Laura!"

"Dear me, why so she is, Ma!" answers Laura, all of a bright champagne flurry.

The people round look back at Ma and Laura with a sort of half congratulation, as if they all expected presently to be introduced to Mrs. Greenvilla. The people in the carriage smile, and they both nod, approaching, and the driver, to affect the guests, gives a sly shake-up to his span, so that all the harness takes a bright quiver, and they come to with a stylish bounce, and stand pawing the ground. Then the footman in buff at once discomposes, and his folded arms are seen to be really automatic, which was more than we expected, as he lets down the steps and Mrs. Greenvilla falls softly into Laura's arms. All we perceive is several ejaculations of "Dear," a soundless kiss, several of those strange, nervous duckings common to the race of Eve, and, for the rest, it is only perfect welcome and perfect delight.

They disappear into the hotel. The coachman exercises the team in front, as if it were absolutely necessary to do something to suppress the blooded-restiveness of such animals, and, meantime, there is some slight discussion on the porch as to who Mrs. Greenvilla may be. It happens, as always, that some one other lady is perfectly informed upon the whole subject, and she, also, then becomes a sort of secondary attraction, as, raising her voice a trifle to enlarge the involuntary radius of learning, she tells all about it in such indistinct terms as "Oh! certainly!" "The Van Boom family intermarried, you know!" "Visit the Ramseys, near by." "Such sweet children!" "Eldest son-in-law such a talented man!" "Paris last year." "Carpets." "Father in a decline, but then he is very, very old." Now at last this party of the second part became so conspicuous by these revelations, that in a burst of exaltation she resolves to go in and say good evening at all events to Mrs. Greenvilla; "for she might hear that I was here, you know, and make it a little embarrassing."

After the horses have flatly rebelled in pawing the ground and making themselves dangerous and fiery any more, the Greenvilla party return, and a little play is performed upon the porch before the guests. Mrs. G. is soft and motherly, and Laura's ma is really quite witty, and Laura surpasses herself in behavior, "coming out" with remarkable bounce, so that it appears to be a right merry time, though that anything is happening is more than doubtful, except that old, old comedy, "woman to woman." But the joy of the occasion floats Laura and her mamma over all next day, and gives them, after a fashion, significance and position, or, if it does not, they believe so, which is about the same. And every night we have twenty similar little calls. This is society at Long Branch. This is the sort of sparkling nothing which makes people afar pine for higher life than they possess. It is not hollow. It is very civilizing and refining. To be together, and try to be good tempered, and shake off our selfish, commercial self, and enjoy the little triumphs of our friends,—would that this were the whole of Long Branch!

CHAMBERLAINE'S GAMING HOUSE.

Sitting one night on the wide, cheerful verandah of the West End, looking out upon Fisk's six-in-hand going by, I saw that worthy address a square-set, black-haired, black-eyed man riding by in a trotting wagon.

"That's Johnny Chamberlaine," said a gentleman to me; "that fleshy one. Do you see how he holds his buttoned coat collar close up to his throat with his hand? He's got a mighty bad cough, has Johnny, and if he don't watch sharp they'll plant him next spring where he won't grow no more."

"That is the great gambler, is it? He is young-looking, and not ill-looking."

"Oh! he's as good a fellow as ever you see. He's full of enterprise. Morrissey's a partner to Johnny Chamberlaine. He has put nearly ninety thousand dollars into that club house, and he got up, all of his own idea, the notion of a racing park here, and that man had put $150,000 of his own money into that park before he asked anybody to help him a cent's worth. Then he raised $100,000, just by asking one or two of us. He's a young man. He's got a wonderful memory. He has never been married, but he is a business man right through. It's just up and up with Johnny Chamberlaine, square and square. He never asks nobody to play cards nor buy a chip. He never looks it. He'd scorn to do it."

"It seems rather strange that a man can have all the business virtues when his occupation is to stimulate the propensity of men to play, and ruin them in a night out of a year's labor."

Just at this time the man referred to in the talk appeared upon the piazza, and stood for some time leaning against the jamb of the main door, quietly peering down the porch amongst the men. The proprietors and several other people went up to him as if glad of the chance to speak to him. He had a short cough now and then, which caused inquiries into his health and copious advice. He seemed to be a petted man among the average of manhood congregated there in the deepening evenings of the seaside.

It was a beautiful night upon the sky and the ocean, and the stars were out; and the far-off sails were clearly seen riding under the moon. All the senses of men were acute and their cigars smoked like the blessings of Providence, lulling such sharpened intellects. We all talked of the lives of gamblers, and it was easy, in that atmosphere, to see reasons for wickedness and trace commercial laws out of the ebb and flow of ineradicable sins. This gambler grew to be a merchant who supplied a want implanted in man. His success and the uses he put it to, dignified the investment. The mind rambled illogically around the superfices of history, and discovered without effort that he was no worse than this politician, or that soldier, or yonder speculator. We grew upon wonderfully apologetic terms toward everybody in that enlivening atmosphere, and every conviction slipped away as if it were an unfounded prejudice now for the first time exposed and discarded. Such are the heights, such the atmosphere when we forswear our vows and take merit upon ourselves, at the moment, for doing so.

"Come over to the club house, and I'll introduce you," said my friend the editor, "I know him right well."

The club house was now all full of light, half emitted from its carefully closed window sashes, but streaming ruddily and welcoming from the open door. Two gaudy lamps on the gate posts blazed red and white.

"I never played faro, nor bet a dollar, in my life."

"If he sees you betting anything there he'll put you out. He never allows us to play. There will be no hints of any kind."

"Come on! It's a part of experience."

Suppose I had been a man with a pocket full of money, what might that experience have cost me?

"These gate-lamps," said my conductor, "were presents from Bill Tweed, of New York. Tweed is the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall. The cottage of itself cost sixty thousand, and Chamberlaine claims that the whole affair cost him $90,000."

We had now passed through a wide-open gate, always closed by day, into a very large, level lawn, enclosing, perhaps, fifteen acres, the only buildings whereon were the club-house, an ice-house just beneath it, and a stable two rods further away; both ice-house and stable roofed with variegated slate, and handsomely capped with golden vanes and rods.

The club house itself was of a pale yellow color, frame, and three stories high, the upper story in a hipped Mansard roof of beautifully inlaid slates, and the whole was topped with a gilded balustrade of peculiar iron-work. A piazza surrounded the first story of the house, of a light and beautiful construction,—green trellis work below, the columns painted red, with gilt Corinthian capitals, and the balustrade above was also yellow and gilt. There was but one entrance, and that a grand one, with a drive meandering up to it. The whole edifice was a gem of carpentery, standing high and gracefully, and I guessed its proportions to be eighty feet square. It is the noblest cottage at Long Branch, and but one or two pretend to cope with it.

As the sound of our feet rang on the steps, three or four persons appeared, well dressed, and I thought that one of them, a negro, wore white gloves. There were pleasant invitations all round of "Good evening, gentlemen! Walk in, gentlemen!"

We passed into an elegant house, rather extravagantly bedecked with mirrors, and yet upholstered in places with as much taste as cost. Copious supplies of gas filled the many softly-enamelled globes of the chandeliers, and these lights were reproduced in the mirrors, while yet the rich carpets were of subdued patterns and the wall paper would have done credit to an educated lady's eye. The furniture was as unique and valid as the workmanship of the day can afford. The time has gone by when we can describe a master gambler by his gaudy surroundings. The art which used to work for the church and for kings, finds better patrons in our time than successful blacklegs. The handsomest mansions they build and bedeck are at Homburg, Saratoga, Baden Baden, and Long Branch. Splits and trumps are sovereigns.

I am going to tell exactly what I thought about this place of the [illegible] morals in advance. [illegible] welcomed, I could do no worse than be polite, and I looked about me with something, perhaps, of Aladdin's sensation when he first struck his lamp and saw the illuminated caverns of the genii. It was sumptuous, and by its elegance it inspired respect. Room opened into room, so that there were three or four apartments in one, all lighted mighty, and nothing offended the eye except the instruments which had reared this structure and finished it—the green tables. In the first room sat a man behind a plain table, and at his left elbow were piled up round ivory checks, red and white. In the second room a long, handsome piece of furniture, with carved legs, reached along the wide side of the wall, a man behind it, and in the middle of the table a brass wheel was sunken into the baize, and around the brass were numbers and colors in circles, and on the edges of the table were various other plots, patterns, handles, and so forth, betokening different means of wagering money.

Opposite this infernal machine was a third table, also with a man behind it, and the engraved copy of a whole pack of cards was enamelled into the table white at the man's elbow were piles of ivory cheques; this I knew to be the faro bank, and a brass box was standing upon it, the deal box. All the men were neatly dressed, and they all said:

"Good evening, gentlemen!"

"Where is John?" said the editor.

"He was here just now. Perhaps he has gone over to the hotel. Will you walk in and take some supper?"

As we paused irresolutely, there were cries of:

"Here is Mr. Chamberlaine now. Here he is."

The man I had seen at the hotel walked in and addressed my friend in a hearty way, and at once led the way to the supper room.

"Take seats," he said; "here is about everything—frogs, woodcock, quail, robins, brook trout, soft-shell crabs, terrapin. William, some wine!"

A black man of deferential manners gave me a plate of frogs and a robin, and filled a glass with such wine that all previous vintages of my acquaintance seemed mere cider to it. The table was epicurean in every part, and at the head of it, next to the host, was a beefsteak, which seemed to be a tenderloin cut from a megatherium, so large and juicy was it.

"Do you set such a table every night, John?"

"All day and all night. I like to see my friends eat. My cook is the best that money can hire."

A tall, baldheaded, affable man, also a gamester belonging to the place, drew up to the table and took a piece of woodcock. He said that all Morrissey's furniture at Saratoga was made in Grand street, New York, while "John" bought every article he possessed in Paris. The John named last here turned to me and said he would be happy to drive me out to the track any morning I would go.

Chamberlaine was a good-looking man, under 40 years of age, with the blackest eyes one can see in a man's head, large, piercing, and animal-like, and at once beautiful and dangerous. His forehead was good, and with large developments over the eyebrows, so strong that I was not mistaken to see some instances of a wonderful memory, so necessary to a gamester. The lower part of his face and his nose were coarser, and his moustache appeared to be dyed, while his hair was glossy black as the crow's wing. He had a laughing manner, a good smile, and in his features the gentleman and the outlaw were blended. His shoulders were broad and square, and his frame was over-powerful, and he stood upon his feet in that posture approaching bow-leggedness, which is natural to the sporting man and the sparrer. Withal, he looked his part, a man of wild instincts stricken with a commercial ambition and erecting his vices into a business-interest. A young man, still unmarried, but consoling himself with the temporary possession of one of the most voluptuous actresses in America, dearly paid for and fickle as dear, his very prosperity was pitiful—never to know the truth and consolation of home, to be an askant study for his guests, and to be always considered at his worst; to feel, perhaps, that his winnings could bring him no blessing; to look round upon the teeming, struggling human world, and know that in considering their species they never included him; to catch their eyes as he rode by and feel that the words they felt were: "bloody gambler!" Then, that occasional cough, which seemed to hurt him, and I noticed, with sympathy, that the negro always got behind him solicitously when he coughed so, and looked down upon Chamberlaine like his own prodigal son and master.

Wonderful book of human nature! Mother, whose wild boy enters these doors, despite the aching of your heart, let your hate for this gambler turn to pity! Wife, whose husband receives your kiss at the bedside, and whom you follow with your fearful intuition to these dread tables, pity his remorseless host! The one is the graduate of the other. This man had a mother.

After eating, we talked a few minutes, and Chamberlaine described the house. There was his famed sideboard, made entirely of inlaid wood, costing $1,200. The upholstery of his tall-backed chairs was praised, and the lateness of the "season" adverted to. As we passed through to the main gambling saloons an appearance of wild delight was manifested by every one of the three employes; the roulette man spun his ball as if he were playing with a ghost that "bucked" him opposite; the faro man drew off the top cards and gravely "coppered" the ace, all by himself; the third man spun a round check at something invisible, and looked alive to business. If these were temptations to play, I put them by, saying:

"It would take a man as dumb as myself two years to understand these things."

"Take my advice," said Chamberlaine, "and never learn. I am too old to forget them."

We took an omnibus at the door, and the host, calling, "Pete, come with me," jumped in with us, saying he had a visit to make down the beach drive. The negro ran out, saying with grief:

"Mister Johnny, is you going off in de night air widout yo' overcoat?"

He put it over the gamester's shoulders as if he were his fragile and best beloved daughter. What would American life be without the negro's loyalty?

We went to our homes a little ashamed—he, where? To the heart that waits not as the wife waits! To the woman that speaks not sharply because she has no right, no care. No reproof met him for his late return. Thank God for the right they have to reprove us, who are ours!

THE HOEYS AND THEIR HOME.

The principal landholder about Long Branch is Mr. John Hoey, a successful business man and a manager of the Adams Express, and the husband of a former actress, who rose to and retained what is probably the highest social grade ever attained by an actress in this country. For very many years she was the "leading lady" of Wallack's Theatre—the truest of all our American theatres, and to this day almost the only one which retains even the sentiment of a standard taste—and this theatre owed no little of its responsibility and good esteem to her; for by her character she redeemed its frequent failings, and, if she was never a very great actress, she was always a careful one. As her husband's fortune grew, she kept her place eminent, to the delight of the ladies, by the elegance and novelty of her toilet, and since her retirement her example has been followed by Madeleine Henriques, the wife of a former correspondent of the London *Times*, who is now an American journalist. Mrs. Hoey has grown up children, and the family spends fully half the year at Long Branch, where their private estate comprises 273 acres, and is of itself a handsome manor, partly covered with fine woods, and thrown open to the public like English estates, nearly every day in the week. A lawn, conservatories, fruit gardens, *parterres* of flowers, and statuary, are part of the adornments, and the mansion is a cottage with a French-roof of the very newest and most elaborate description.

Hoey—who is a worldly-faced, red-bearded, sagacious-seeming man—obtained not only a fine seaside home here by this timely purchase, but he gave only $100 an acre for the land, and he has disposed of several parcels for $1,500 an acre. One lot, recently sold, brought him about one-half of the whole cost of his land. At this house Brignoli, Le Franc, Fortuna, and many of the great artists have sung, and the Wallacks, the immediate neighbors of Mrs. Hoey, console themselves with more modest residences. Chanfrau and Edwin Adams have also homes near by, and these actors bring others here, so that Long Branch is a sort of Thespian paradise. Lester Wallack has named his place "The Hut," with a pleasing English fondness for appellations.

DREXEL, THE BANKER.

Perhaps the richest man at Long Branch is Anthony Drexel, a banker, of Philadelphia, a friend of Borie, Robeson, Jay Cooke, and others, and the head of an unostentatious, but long-bottomed banking-house, established, if I am correctly informed, by a very thrifty Hollander, who arrived upon this hemisphere with less than an umbrella, and founded a house before dying, which ranks with the soundest we possess. Drexel's cottage has nothing but neatness to distinguish it, and, being really rich, he does not crave mere notoriety, but gives that away, with his other old clothes, to those who are anxious to wear it.

THE JERSEY COAST.

Richard Stockton and Captain Gadsden—the latter ex-Commander of the steamship Arago—dwell right by Grant's cottage; all their houses are separated from the hotel part of Long Branch by a salt pond, of the size of a mill pond. Two miles past Grant's cottage is a larger indentation of the sea, called Great Pond, remarkable as the spot where the ship New Era struck, in November, 1854, only 300 yards from shore, and nearly 300 corpses were soon scattered along the beach. There are three of the United States Life Saving Stations in this village, and they extend at intervals of five miles, from Sandy Hook to Cape May. One of them is only a quarter of a mile from the President's grounds, and this, like all the others, consists of a small house, signal flag-staff, life-boats and a powder mortar, which is used to fire a ball attached to a cord across the wreck; the cord, being hauled upon, conveys to the wreck a sealed canister containing instructions, and a larger cord on which slides slings and a metallic life-car. The people of the New Era were fully communicated with in this way, but, being very ignorant Germans, they could neither interpret nor comprehend. The whole Jersey coast is infamous in the history of navigation. It receives the full sweep of the western winds, and, lying generally flat, the storms of winter beat across it and the lighthouses show low. The power of the waves carries off two or three feet of Long Branch bluff every year, and in course of time the present beach drive and the line of the hotels will, doubtless, be submerged. Even a greater apprehension is that a sand-bar will form outside and make Long Branch a city upon a pool, as was the case with Rockaway.

THE FUTURE OF THE BRANCH.

There are now about one million dollars' worth of hotel property at Long Branch, and about as much more invested in cottages. Five per cent. is annually paid on this in insurance, but the tavern-keepers are about to insure each other on the co-operative plan. The town is incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey as "The Long Branch Police, Sanitary and Improvement Commission." While a rising place, it is still in its infancy, and there is not a brick or a stone edifice in it. Gas was introduced only two years ago, on account of some of the hotels having suffered [illegible] explosions, attempting to light themselves separately. The place is so long and hack hire so extravagant, (two dollars and a half the first hour), that either a horse railroad or an omnibus line is indispensable to pass with facility and cheapness from hotel to hotel.

THE JERSEY CHARACTER.

The country back of Long Branch is very old in [illegible] villages, worn by being upward of 200 years old. The Jerseyman presents some of the most peculiarly provincial traits of American life, and at Long Branch he can be studied at his highest capacity of development—a potato-grower and merchant in muskmelons—smitten with bewilderment and avarice to see the fashion of great cities encamped beside him. In New Jersey there are Swedish, Finnish, Holland Dutch, midland English and Puritan elements, but these are not well stiffened out by the mixture common to most States, as, particularly, Irish and Scotch. The prevailing race is, therefore, thrifty without enterprise, vegetarian and devoutly orthodox, and well-seasoned with Quaker virtues, which, commercially speaking, take the name of pinching meanness, and harden a countenance naturally austere to the likeness of Mammon himself. The word Jerseyman conveys to a New Yorker an idea of small potatoes. Frelinghuysen, Kearney, Stockton, and others of note here are derived from the same Dutch blood which established New York, and they are patrons and aristocrats in this State. New Jersey is now getting a remarkable amount of New England and New York emigration, and in thirty years more will lose the family traits. It is a rich State in many respects, and it will, perhaps, have eight representatives by the impending census. It is a sort of Picardie in its proximity to thickly-settled cities, mercantile, manufacturing, and marine, in its adaptability for fruit, and in the intrepidity of its people. It is parsimoniously yet strictly governed, and New Yorkers who offend against its laws at Long Branch are rigorously fined. They fine people here with great freedom, but seldom send them to jail on account of the expense. Fisk's arrival at the Branch this year disturbs them more than John Chamberlaine's club-house. I said to an old man, keeping an old-fashioned urn-shaped soda fountain, the soda whereof he flavored with the sour Hock of his countenance as he looked into it miserly, grudging every bubble that burst,—to this old being I said:

"Fisk, Jr., is a big lift to Long Branch. He has put on better steamers than you ever had before, and brought his drag here, and made it lively."

"I wisht he'd keep away for all that," said the old Jerseyman, "take back all he fetched, and partickler take hisself away. He's no good to the place!"

I said: "My friend, I guess you would be a pretty hard juryman to try him, would you not?"

"That's a fact!" said the Jerseyman, with a violent splurge of the soda water; "to try him or to hang him!"

Helmbold the great advertiser, has put up many improvements here, and he owns nearly the only block of shops in the place; for Long Branch is miserably destitute of good shops. But Helmbold has retired before the star of Fisk, and taken his six-horse drag to Saratoga.

To sum up this vaunted place, its proximity to New York is answerable for its prosperity, but it cannot compare with Newport for solid, real enjoyment. Newport is a town with permanent society, strong reminiscences and sceneries, a better and safer beach, and it is pleasant there winter and summer. Long Branch is a sort of camp meeting by the sea, crude, new, disorganized, unsatisfactory, wearying, a place to lounge and dip in salt water holding to a rope. Yet I believe Long Branch will outgrow Newport.

GATH.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

How is it that the Health Inspector has not visited the locality of West Madison street, between Canal and Clinton, for the last two months? Is he asleep or in a trance that the boarding houses on that street are not looked after, as I know for certain, in one of them, the drains have been stopped for a considerable time, and nothing is done to remedy it. Will you kindly place this letter in a prominent position in your self-sacrificing journal, so that it may obtain the authorities' due notice? Yours truly,

ENDEAVOR TO DO GOOD.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1870.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.—This popular cosmetic has long maintained (thirty-one years) a high and prominent place in public estimation, and in fashionable ladies' boudoirs, not alone for its extraordinary beautifying effects on the skin and complexion, removing tan, freckles, sallowness, etc., but also the innocence and purity of its ingredients.

Dr. Gouraud's Oriental Cream has not been heralded by inflated advertisements, or is it the creature of paid-for puffs; it stands on its merits alone, and with intelligent purchasers it is sought after in preference to the host of cheap and vile preparations flooding the market.

Dr. Gouraud is daily in receipt of druggists' orders from distant parts relating that lady residents in their localities, and especially ladies travelling, who have used the article, and who have recommended it from one to another, imploring said druggists to order some from Dr. G., and which they are ultimately obliged to do.

It is a well-established fact that the cupidity of many druggists prompts them to recommend an article to ladies, not from its intrinsic good qualities, but from the larger profits to be made on its sale. Dr. G. concedes that his margins are not as large as many merchants allow, nor does he intend they shall be. A truly valuable cosmetic, such as the Oriental Cream, will be prized, and the ladies will have it even if obliged to order it direct from Dr. G., at his only depot in New York, 48 Bond street, New York.

Reaping Nature's Harvest.—Hundreds of men and boys are now employed by the association of New York capitalists known as the Sea Moss Farine Co., in reaping from the rocks on the Irish coast the edible marine lichen which, as prepared under the name of Rand's Sea Moss Farine, has already become one of the important manufactured staples of the American produce market. The patent for this cheap and delicious food element is scarcely a year old, yet its use is all but universal. Every grocery and general store, and every respectable druggist establishment in this country finds it necessary to keep a supply of the article. Housekeepers declare that the quantity of exquisite custard, blanc mange, light pudding, cream, jelly, &c., producible from the Farine exceeds by one-half that obtainable from any other gelatinous agent used in cookery. The central depot is at 53 Park Place, New York.

Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison street.—No charge until cured, when treated at the Institute. The new painless cure, pleasant situation, skilful treatment, experienced aids, moderate charges and rapid, certain cures make this a desirable asylum for the invalid. Dr. Everson, surgeon in charge, refers to eminent, well-known citizens, many patients, distinguished professors, and members of the profession throughout the United States. Send for pamphlet.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Nevermore Can the Coarse, Gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people? The fragrant and preservative Sozodont has superseded them all.

"Spalding Glue" mends furniture, toys, crockery, all ornamental work.

Few travellers are unacquainted with the American House, Boston, but they may not be aware of the many improvements in this popular house. Suites of rooms, vertical railway, lunch room, billiard halls, &c.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & CO., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—MAGILL—At the residence of the bride's father, July 27, 1870, by the Rev. Richard F. Sweet, Hugh Alexander, Jr., and Miss Anna C. Magill. No cards.

MERRILL—LUSK—On Wednesday, July 27, at the residence of the bride's father, St. Charles, Ill., by the Rev. Mr. Fanning, Charles H. Merrill and Mary J. Lusk. No cards.

DIED.

LUDWIG—In this city, July 27, at 1 a. m., Caroline (born Von Hohenstein), wife of Otto C. Ludwig.

Funeral from her late residence, 125 North LaSalle-st., at 10 a. m. to-day. Friends are invited.

HILL—In this city, July 27, very suddenly, Augustus Adams, infant son of W. A. and L. A. Hill, aged 11 months.

Funeral to-day at 11 a. m., from 283 Park-av. Friends invited to attend without further notice.

Salem and Lynn (Mass.) papers please copy.

VAN ALLEN—At Ravenswood, July 27, infant daughter of M. and Martha Van Allen, aged 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral to Rose Hill at 2 p. m. to-day.

FOSTER—In this city, July 27, Julia Reed, daughter of Chas. N. and Allie L. Foster, aged 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral from their residence, 441 West Jackson-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Kenosha and Delavan (Wis.) papers please copy.

HOAGLAND—In this city, July 27, of congestion of the brain, Nellie L., infant daughter of William K. and Mattie J. Hoagland, aged 9 months.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale.

NEW FURNITURE,

of every description, consigned direct from manufacturers, and warranted. To be sold FRIDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, by Colby & Wirts, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

Also, Second-Hand Goods.

Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, &c.; one first-class Hall's Safe, large size, with a Burglar Box; one small size Fire Proof Safe, new; Horses and Buggies, Pianos, &c.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE LINE BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, July 28, at 9½ o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, YANKEE NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, July 28, at 9½ o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

22 Aberdeen-st.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On FRIDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House 22 Aberdeen-st. The entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold without reserve.

A Two-Story Frame Building,

Mill, with two years' lease of ground, situated at

38 North Desplaines-st.,

TOGETHER WITH A

10-Horse Portable Engine, in perfect order, now running; 3 Lathes; a new Hall's Safe (small size); a set of Patterns for plumbers' work; lot of Tools, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, 38 North Desplaines-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Positively Last Week! Triumphal Success of the

ROYAL

SATSUMA JAPANESE TROUPE

Change of programme nightly. Prices of admission as usual. Tuesday evening, July 26, benefit of LITTLE ALL RIGHT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement for one week only, commencing Monday, July 25, of the great illusionist,

PROF. A. SYLVESTER.

The wonder of the world; recognized Illusionist of Europe, and inventor of the most prominent illusions of the age. He will be assisted by the beautiful sprite, [illegible]. Every night, and Saturday Matinee.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1. RETURN FOR THEIR SECOND REGULAR SEASON OF THE GREAT

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible] Every thing sparkling and refined, popular prices. Box office open Friday.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

The Original and World-Famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS!

The oldest minstrel troupe in existence. From Bryant's Opera House, New York, under the immediate direction of the greatest of all comedians, Mr. DAN BRYANT, who will positively appear at every performance, assisted by his FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS, [illegible] Dan Bryant and Dave Reed, as performed by them over 400 nights at Bryant's Opera House, New York. Sale of seats will commence at the Opera House Box Office at 10 a. m. Friday, July 29.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

During this week, Miss VIRGINIA COSS will continue to assist Mr. Sylvester's entertainment, at McVicker's Theatre, with popular Songs.

DAILY EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE

by the steamer SARAH VAN EPS, from south and east side of Clark-st. Bridge, for the Crib, at 11 and 3. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 3 for Hyde Park; return at 6.30 p. m. Moonlight excursions, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, with Wedgwood's band. Fare 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE.

The Boys' and Girls' Departments are open, as usual, for two hours daily during July and August. New comers prepared to enter their respective classes in September, without extra charge.

BUSINESS COLLEGE open throughout the year.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long established and prosperous; [illegible] advantages and moderate charges. REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. HARVEY, Formerly Harvey & Whedon.

Capt. G. H. TYLER, Late of the River.

AUCTION HOUSE OF HARVEY & TYLER,

119, 121 and 123, cor. Fifth and Pine-sts.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest Auction House west. Built by us expressly for the sale at Auction of every description of merchandise, &c. St. Louis is the best auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments. Our commissions from 4 to 10 per cent. We refer to the merchants of St. Louis.

HARVEY & TYLER.

By D. LONG.

MEAT MARKET AND FIXTURES at Auction, on Thursday, July 28, at 11 a. m., at 297 Milwaukee-av., consisting of Ice Boxes, Lard Presses, and Coolers, one Rend Kettle, Chopping Blocks, Racks, Counters, Knives, Steels, &c. Also, at the same time, without reserve, 60 lots in town of Hyde Park, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. LONG, Auctioneer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

62 THIRD-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant airy rooms, with good board and use of bath-room, at $5 per week.

89 JACKSON-ST.—BOARDING BY THE DAY OR week, with pleasant rooms.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gents; room for one gentleman to room with another.

148 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARD AND lodging for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in small private family. Terms reasonable.

167 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, also a back parlor, to rent on very reasonable terms. Day boarders accommodated.

168 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO SUITS OF rooms for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; also single room for lady or gentleman. Terms moderate. Can pass by the door.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms; board for a couple [illegible]

219 WEST [illegible]

282 WABASH [illegible]

284 [illegible]

348 WABASH [illegible]

418 AND [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL AND INSIDE property, at very low prices for this week, by J. ESAIAS WARREN, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 1: [illegible]

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON MONROE-ST., east of Dearborn. J. H. HESS & CO.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST.— [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE with two lots [illegible] CAMPBELL BROS., No. 152 East Madison-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO NEW frame houses [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—7 LOTS ON VAN Buren, between Centre-av. and Throop-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 25-FOOT LOT, WEST Monroe-st., near Union Park; $10,000. Cheap. [illegible] LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE COTTAGE and barn, on Kankakee-av., on boulevard. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY, FIVE acres on Kenwood, corner of Fifty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—LOT [illegible] FEET ON Clinton-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE AND FORTY-third-st., [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT on Throop-st., near Tyler-st., at the low price of [illegible] cash. CLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 3, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IF location suits—a first-class business property on Lake-st., Chicago. Inquire of, or address, OWNER, at Room 18, No. 131 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., below the market prices. COHN & CO., 150 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON State-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., with all improvements, cheap. COHN & CO., 150 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NO. 18—THE HANDsome two-story frame and brick basement dwelling, containing 13 rooms, with bath-room, closets, and pantries. Lot [illegible]; good barn, and water. One of the most eligible residences on the West Side, being close to, and partially overlooking, Union Park. Can be bought at a bargain before September 1, as the owner is about to remove East. Title perfect. Apply to J. GARRETT, 14 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE—I WANT TO sell my residence, corner of Peoria and Jackson-sts.; 48 feet front, a good substantial two-story brick and stone basement house, containing 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; garden, good yard, and barn. Price cheap. Inquire on the premises, or of L. Silverman & Co., corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts. E. S. SALOMON.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., IN Section 14, [illegible], on easy terms, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—[illegible] MEN WITH $[illegible] CAPITAL—THE [illegible] GARRISON, HALLOCK & WOODBERRY, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—[illegible] RAILROAD LABORERS, AND [illegible] JOHNSTON, [illegible] East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—[illegible] LABORERS FOR CLINTON, ILL. [illegible] C. V. [illegible] & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

WANTED—[illegible] RAILROAD LABORERS FOR LAfayette, Indiana; [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] SAWMILL HANDS TO GO OUT to-day; [illegible] Call at 141 South Water-st. [illegible] ANGELL.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN. NO boys under 21 need apply. [illegible] 167 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—[illegible] LABORERS AND [illegible] TEAMS. Apply to JOHN CLIFFORD, Architect, on Desplaines-st., between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTOR ON THE WEED sewing machine. One who speaks German. Apply to 122 Lake-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN FOR THE LATEST INvention and best selling article out. Big money. [illegible] Washington-st., Room 11.

WANTED—[illegible] RAILROAD LABORERS [illegible] ADLER & NEWMAN.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—[illegible] MEN. GOOD wages and steady work given to good men. Call early at 138 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THE RIGHT MAN HAVING [illegible], can make $[illegible] a month, or more. Business long established. Call at 162 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 8 o'clock at Dr. WALKER'S office, McVicker's Theatre Building.

WANTED—PATENT RIGHT MEN, OR THOSE wishing to engage in the business, to call at [illegible] South Clark-st., from 9 to 12 p. m., and examine one of the best-paying machines of the age. But little capital required. Inquire for [illegible].

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the retail grocery trade. Inquire at 137 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN, IN a retail dry goods store. Must come well recommended, and one that can speak German preferred. Address G, with reference, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL TO BUSINESS men. Honest, capable, and industrious men can here find a chance to be address and with in their hand [illegible]. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 157 Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TO CANDY-MAKERS—STEADY EMployment and good wages are offered to a first-class hand. Address ZIRKELBACH & CO., P. O. Box 1494, St. Paul, Minn., stating in what factories formerly employed.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMEN barbers, at 128 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; NONE need apply unless first-class; good wages and steady employment. Address WM. CLARKE, Barnet House Barber shop, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith, one thoroughly experienced in ironing buggies. To such a man we will guarantee constant employment, prompt pay, and fair prices. Apply to HALL & CO., Rockford, Ill. Reference, Messrs. Buchanan, Carpenter & Co., 181 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AT 215 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., two first-class homeless drivers this day. O. T. JONES.

WANTED—A PLUMBER. A GOOD MAN WILL hear of an excellent opportunity by applying to JAMES GEARY, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BOX NAILERS WITH tools at RICHARDS BROS.' South Branch Box Factory and Planing Mill, corner West Twenty-second and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WOOLLEN DYER. Good wages given. Inquire or address Toulon Woollen Mill, Stark County, Ill. FRILL & DRAVER.

WANTED—NO. 1 MACHINE TENDER AT South Bend Paper Mill. None others need apply. Prefer one with family.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ABOUT THE [illegible] Address ORGANIST, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] considerable editorial experience, [illegible] a newspaper, city or country. [illegible] Drawer 487, LaCrosse, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] who speaks German and English, [illegible] or clerk. Is willing to take any kind [illegible] F D, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] seven years' experience, [illegible] Address G O S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN [illegible] as bookkeeper or copyist. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible] years of age, in a grocery store, [illegible] is willing to work for moderate wages. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED No. 1 bookkeeper. Will work at a desk [illegible] Address, for three days, TURAL [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST [illegible] seven years' experience in the city [illegible] Address DRUG, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG [illegible] One who has had six years' experience [illegible] Address C A S, 81 East Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY [illegible] by a young man of long experience [illegible] Address C F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER [illegible] a young man who graduated at a business school; has practical experience [illegible] Address GRADUATE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] grocery or dry goods store [illegible] Address C H S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CONFIDENTIAL [illegible] Address ACCOUNTANT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF [illegible] experience, as clerk in a hotel [illegible] A D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] years old, with four years' experience [illegible] can speak English and German [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE CITY, BY A young man with several years' experience [illegible] salary no object. Address, [illegible] Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] J. S. FEAKINS, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CARPENTERS [illegible] a young man in a carpenter shop, to work [illegible] has some knowledge of the trade. Address A C, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY [illegible] years old, alone in the world, [illegible] and affectionate disposition, [illegible] who understands dressmaking [illegible] country or city, where her services [illegible] Address Miss HATTIE WASHINGTON, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, [illegible] governess to small children, or as a [illegible] companion to an invalid lady. [illegible] Address MARIA, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

Arrival of Napoleon at the Front.

Comparative Strength of the Opposing Armies on the Rhine.

Conditional Alliance Between France and Italy.

More Light Concerning Napoleon's Schemes of Aggrandizement.

Position of the British Government Explained in the Lords.

Large Increase of the Russian Force in Poland.

AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine, from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted near Rheinfels. The troops of Wurtemberg are moving toward the fortress of Rastadt.

LONDON, July 28.—The Belgian camp at Beverloo has been broken up, and the troops distributed among the frontier fortresses. All work on the fortifications will be rapidly hurried forward to completion.

LONDON, July 28—Midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Neukirchen on the river Saar. They have 400,000 men, and rather too much cavalry to forage. The opposing force of the French numbers about 380,000.

PARIS, July 28—Midnight.—The Emperor arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Metz, where the imperial headquarters are established.

A proclamation to the army will be issued to-morrow.

The *Moniteur* reports that three [illegible] prisoners were taken at Metz. Two were officers of the Baden army, and have been released on parole. The other was captured while attempting to cut telegraph wires. The Baden officers have been treated with great courtesy by General LeBoeuf, and will be sent to Paris.

A correspondent thus writes from Metz, Tuesday: "A Prussian officer says the Kehl bridge was destroyed by a telegraphic mistake. After the explosion, a second telegram was received from Berlin prohibiting its destruction."

FRANCE.

PARIS, [illegible].—Only the reserve steamers of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique were taken by the government.

Edmond About will replace the late Prevost-Paradol in the French Academy, and possibly as Minister to Washington.

An American legion is now forming here, to have a French commander, designated by the government.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following letter from the Emperor, dated July 26:

"*Commander-in-Chief Garde Nationale of Paris*:

"DEAR GENERAL: I beg you to express on my part to the Garde Nationale of Paris, how much I count on its patriotism and devotion. At the moment when I am about to set out for the army I have to testify to it the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris, and to contribute to the security of the Empress. It is becoming to say that each one, according to the measure of his ability, shall add to the safety of the country."

The *Journal* also contains a correspondence from St. Petersburg, in which it is said that Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Prussia wishes to make a Prussian lake of the Baltic, and attacks the independence of Denmark and that of half of Germany. The correspondence says further: "The Czar treats the French Ambassador here with much distinction."

The *Patrie* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior, announcing to the prefects of departments that the Emperor desires the funds usually appropriated for public rejoicing at the *fete* of the 15th of August to be given this year to the army.

It having been reported here that several American officers desire to follow the French army in the campaigns against Prussia, for the purpose of making observations for the use of the American Government, petitions were lately filed with the government for the necessary permission. The request was declined, the highest military authority of the empire repeating that no foreign officer, however high his rank, will be permitted near the French army.

The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day, by special train, for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The Empress parted with them at the railroad station. She was deeply moved, and as soon as the train disappeared, returned to the palace.

The Spanish Ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before his departure, and the *Moniteur du Soir* remarks the extreme friendliness of their conversation. The Ambassador says the Emperor appeared quite well. As the crowd gathered around the Imperial car, the Emperor bowed pleasantly to all, saying, "*A bientot!*"

Representatives of foreign powers at Paris have transmitted to their respective governments notice of the Emperor's departure.

The Empress, attended by ladies of the court, proceeded to the chapel of Notre Dame Des Victories and placed there a votive lamp, similar to the one she placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war.

The *Gaulois* publishes a report that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy, and the new treaty stipulates that [illegible]

[illegible]

many of France, have been [illegible]

Prussia complains of England [illegible] and coals to France.

The *Shipping Gazette* censures [illegible] Prussia to interfere with the coal [illegible] Baltic, and has reason to expect [illegible] move will be to pronounce coals [illegible] war.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—Steamer [illegible] New York, arrived this morning. [illegible] more, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Steamer [illegible] from New York, arrived to-day.

The floor, galleries, and lobbies of [illegible] Lords were crowded to-night with [illegible] hear the statement of the government [illegible] in the present war. Granville said [illegible] ment was embarrassed by explosive [illegible] all around it, with matches ready [illegible] to extinguish which have been [illegible] Lord Lyons had been able to hold [illegible] tion of war five days. The incident [illegible] tween Count Benedetti and the King [illegible] was remarkable, but no insult was [illegible] observance of the Paris protocol, [illegible] for the settlement of [illegible] mediation, was repudiated [illegible] parties. In the presence of war [illegible] but one duty, and that was to observe [illegible] trality.

Malmesbury and Russell approved [illegible] tude and action of the government [illegible] was wholly needless and [illegible] ment would sustain the government [illegible] of neutrality and await an opportunity [illegible] vention.

The bills removing clerical [illegible] bated in the committee and amended.

The India budget was presented [illegible] Argyle, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, July 28.—In the Commons [illegible] Government was asked if any order [illegible] the exportation of coal had gone [illegible] torney General replied that no [illegible] been issued, and added that it was [illegible] ble to legally seize and detain coal [illegible] sels that were in the service of a [illegible]

Mr. Cardwell, War Secretary, de[illegible] any statement of the views of [illegible] about placing the army on a war footing.

The Attorney General begged [illegible] putting questions of international [illegible] tested against being expected at [illegible] to answer questions of so much [illegible] ment.

The foreign enlistment act was [illegible]

After discussing, in Committee [illegible] dry appropriation bill [illegible]

It is rumored that the ship [illegible] commissioned to bring the Prince [illegible] the Crown Prince of Prussia, to [illegible]

LONDON, July 28.—Great excitement [illegible] in the Danubian principalities [illegible] out of the war. [illegible] use of the opportunity to obtain [illegible] Turkey is arming to prevent a rev[illegible]

DUBLIN, July 28.—The Bishop [illegible] while returning from Rome.

BERLIN, July 28.—The French [illegible] agents to buy arms at Liege, and [illegible] they are intended for the [illegible]

LONDON, July 28.—The Goodwood [illegible] by Sir J. Hawley's Siderolite, [illegible] second, and Pala, third.

Earl Granville's statement [illegible] Lords, to-night, though meagre, [illegible] assuring. Nothing was said of [illegible] ner of Bismark's telegram to the [illegible] bassador here.

The *Daily News*, in its leader, says: "The chief importance of [illegible] its reference to our position [illegible] nation, but the purport of [illegible] ty must be judged less from [illegible] ed speech than from the [illegible] ment. France and Prussia [illegible] understand that if we are not in [illegible] cause were are not in the quarrel [illegible] on either side in the House of [illegible] pred to say that under [illegible] stances would England [illegible] tone of the press and [illegible] shows that 'Peace at any price' [illegible] tional motto. Our interest and [illegible] continent are as binding and [illegible] and we shall never allow her to [illegible] another Cherbourg.'"

The *Daily News* correspondent [illegible] day, writes: "There are still [illegible] peace. Negotiations of some [illegible] ing actively. Lord Lyons is [illegible] de Grammont. The [illegible] ported as hesitating, [illegible] coalition against him. The [illegible] are under a strong impression [illegible] ble. Improbable as this is, [illegible] weight."

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 28.—A special [illegible] writes from Madrid, on the [illegible] of the government was [illegible] France, based on satisfaction [illegible] and not Spain, was attacked. [illegible] newspapers denounced this [illegible] the government that the people [illegible] base submission to a French [illegible] such circumstances and the [illegible] ment is partly shared by the [illegible] expelling Don Carlos from France [illegible] through intrigue by Olozaga, and [illegible] concessions. The Spanish parties [illegible] war with reference to their [illegible] The Montpensierists hope that [illegible] tory to oppose their candidate [illegible] silent. The Republicans are [illegible] public.

MADRID, July 28.—The [illegible] ment's separation of the Cortes [illegible] tends to avert the sympathy [illegible] France.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The [illegible] Poland has been increased to [illegible] ing Imperial Regiments of the [illegible]

LONDON, July 28.—A despatch [illegible] burg says the people of that [illegible] cause Prussia intercepts French [illegible] journals.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 28.—Madam [illegible] terday.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer [illegible] has arrived from Aspinwall.

The difficulties between Peru [illegible] been arranged.

A sharp earthquake occurred [illegible] are done.

CHINA.

LONDON, July 28.—Advices [illegible] July 4th show that the attack [illegible] Pekin was directed only against [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]